Mrs N K Dare

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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A Harvest of Death.

ELEVEN MEN DELIVERED to THE HANGMAN IN ONE DAY.

Scenes—Incidents—What they Said, How they Died.

Last Wednesday eleven men were hanged in this State for crimes committed years ago. Justice for a while seemed to sleep, but at last she awoke and the hangman's harvest came. At Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk and Pottsville, men condemned to atone, "blood for blood," stood on the scaffold steps and gazed upon their last scene upon earth—the upturned faces of men, most of whom were present from a curiosity to see them die. They met their fate with the usual stoicism displayed by men under similar circumstances.

At Wilkesbarre a large crowd gathered early at the jail, but none were admitted except deputies, the jury and reporters, about fifty people in all. At 9:30 Sheriff Kirkendall, with his deputies, arrived. They at once proceeded to the room where Lanahan had been brought from his cell, and in the presence of the Catholic priests read the death warrant to him. The prisoner sat with the crucifix in his hand and did not show the slightest tremor. The sheriff then left the priests and Lanahan together until 10:16, when the prisoner was manacled and the procession, headed by Revs. O'Haran, Donahue and Nagle, the prisoner, followed by the sheriff, started for the gallows. Lanahan carried the crucifix, looking steadily upon it and walking firmly. The man died with scarcely a struggle.

At Mauch Chunk, the evening before the execution, a barber was sent to the jail to shave the condemned men, which he successfully accomplished. Donohue said to him,—"What would you charge to draw that blade across my throat?" He states that he found the men rather disposed to be lively. Campbell requested the barber to take off his moustache, which request was complied with. Kelly, although beardless, was shaved. Donohue and Doyle requested the barber to let their moustache remain. When it was near dark candles were furnished, as the small windows of the cells furnished but faint light. Doyle and Campbell at once lit their candles and proceeded with their religious duties. Kelly and Donohue did not light theirs at all and prayed in the darkness. In the corridor the only sound audible was the prayers which came from the cells of the condemned men. At 12 o'clock Doyle and Campbell extinguished their lights and laid upon their cots. All sounds had ceased in Kelly and Donohue's cells, and at least one half hour before one o'clock the condemned men were all asleep. At ten minutes of four Doyle awoke and the others were all up at devotions. A short while after, when they awoke, Doyle spoke to Donohue and asked him how he felt. He said, "Thank God, I feel very well this morning." The men said they slept about four hours, and that they felt very much refreshed by their sleep. The policeman who remained in the corridor with them all night talked with them and they said they were perfectly willing to go; that they had made their peace with God. Kelly felt greatly eased in mind with the knowledge that he had received the forgiveness of the relatives of the man he had assisted to kill. Campbell said it was hard that he had to die for the murder of Jones, when he never knew nor even saw him in his life.

At 9 o'clock a large crowd had gathered about the jail. The Easton Grays soon arrived and drew up in front of the prison. All the morning trains on the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central railroads brought crowds of people to town. Langsford, Easton and Allentown were represented. The members of the press, the deputy sheriffs and others, who held tickets to witness the executions, were admitted to the prison at an early hour and assembled in the corridors and in the balcony. The drops were hanging on the beams and everything was in readiness for the execution. The sheriff appeared upon the scaffold with the handcuffs and white caps. He then examined the ropes and saw that everything was in readiness. He then motioned to the officers, who rapped on the cell doors. In a moment Alexander Campbell appeared, accompanied by Father Brehony. He ran up the steps and was placed by the sheriff under the rope that was to hang him. Campbell's face was cleanly shaven and he was almost aspen white with paleness. He held the crucifix with both hands, which he repeatedly kissed, all the time looking upwards and praying in an under tone. He was dressed in a plain black suit, but had on no necktie or collar. The priest read to him and he looked up, at the same time kissing the crucifix. Father Bunce then came upon the scaffold and whispered to the sheriff, when he motioned to the officer and Michael Doyle was brought upon the scaffold. He ascended the steps slowly and was placed under the rope by the sheriff. He held the crucifix in his hands, which he kissed repeatedly. He was dressed in black and looked exceedingly pale, although he was perfectly composed and continually muttered his prayers. The priests talked with him a moment and then the sheriff approached him and said, "Aleck Campbell have you anything to say?" Campbell was perfectly composed, and straightening himself up he looked upon the crowd in the corridor and said in a loud, deep voice, "I forgive every one; I have not an enemy in the world." This speech finished, he again kissed the crucifix and bowed his head. The sheriff then turned to Mike Doyle and asked him if he had anything to say. Doyle's voice was so weak that what he had to say was not audible a foot away from where he stood; although he spoke fully three minutes, only one sentence was heard from where the press reporter stood, and that was: "I forgive every one as the priest has forgiven me." He again kissed the crucifix, and with his head bent muttered his prayers. The sheriff again motioned to the officers and Jack Donohue was brought out. His face was very pale and he has wasted away considerably since his confinement. He ascended the steps slowly accompanied by his priest and was placed under the rope by the sheriff. He was dressed in black, wearing an alpaca coat, dark pants and slippers. He exhibited very little nervousness. Several times he kissed the crucifix, which he carried in his hand, and said his prayers in a low tone. The sheriff then approached him and said: "John Donohue have you anything to say?" Donohue looked the sheriff straight in the face and in a loud voice, that rang through the corridors, said: "I have nothing to say; I forgive everybody." He looked defiant when he uttered these words, and he spoke with an emphasis that plainly showed he did not intend to make any confession. While the priests were talking with him the sheriff made another motion, and an officer appeared accompanied by Edward Kelly. Kelly ascended the steps slowly and appeared to be very weak. On the scaffold he looked more like a boy than ever beside the men who were hanged with him. He wore a plain black suit, consisting of alpaca coat, broadcloth pants and gaiters. He wore a collar and necktie, and his hair was carefully combed away from his forehead. Though very firm he was pale and had a haggard look. He held the crucifix in his hand, repeatedly kissing it and inclining his head. After the priests had finished talking to him the sheriff said in a loud voice: "Edward Kelly have you anything to say?" Kelly looked at him and said in a distinct voice, as though trembling with emotion: "If I had taken the advice of my bishops and priests I would not have been here to-day. I ask the pardon of my God and everybody, and I ask everybody to ask God to forgive my transgressions." Kelly then kissed the crucifix repeatedly in such audible manner that it could be heard several feet away.

The men were then all in the positions in which they were to be hung. Campbell and Donohue were standing side by side, and Doyle and Kelly were standing together. They were all perfectly composed and repeatedly kissing the crucifix and reciting their prayers, and they showed slight nervousness. At this time there were four priests on the scaffold and the sheriff and two officers. The priests all knelt down, and the sheriff and the condemned men and officers also knelt down upon the floor of the scaffold, and the prayers were read, calling upon the saints and powers of the church to have mercy upon the men. To this the priests and the condemned men made the response to the prayers for them. After this had been completed the four men were blessed by the priests and prayed repeatedly. At 11:15 o'clock the priests descended from the scaffold and the hands of the men were handcuffed behind them. Their legs were pinioned, and while this was being done the priests prayed audibly for the men, who stood quietly and perfectly calm. One of the priests said to Kelly: "Pray Edward." He looked upward and muttered a prayer. The ropes were put around their necks in the following order; Dr. Storm put the rope around Doyle's neck; Officer Brink adjusted the rope around the neck of Donohue; the sheriff put the rope around the neck of Campbell, and Officer Grim around that of Kelly. All this time the silence was painful. The men did not even stare. Their prayers were [illegible] of their faces it would not have been noticed that they felt their terrible situations in the least. The white caps were put over their heads, and scarcely had the officers descended from the scaffold before the trap was sprung, and with a heavy thud the doors fell away and the men dangled in the air. Kelly occasionally moved a muscle. Doyle must have died easily. Campbell did not move his legs or arms, but Donohue must have suffered considerably, as he kicked violently, drawing his knees up almost even with his body. The priests quickly administered ointment to his hands, and after two or three struggles he was perfectly still, with the exception of a twitching movement noticed in his fingers. The bodies swung around for fully five minutes after they dropped, and were not cut down until they had been hanging twenty-nine minutes. The doctors decided, after an examination of Kelly and Donohue, that they died of strangulation, and that the necks of Campbell and Doyle were broken. The bodies were immediately delivered over to the relatives, and they were taken off to their former homes:—Kelly's to Mt. Laffee; Doyle's to Mt. Laffee; Campbell's to Langsford, and Donohue's to Tuscarora.

At Pottsville the six Molly Maguires were executed. Hugh McGehan, James Boyle, Jas. Carroll, James Roarty, Thos. Duffy and Thos. Munly. It was dark and dreary, and at ten o'clock it rained. The men were attended by Catholic priests at the jail and high mass was celebrated there by them. Munly, Roarty, Carroll, Boyle and Duffy's relatives took a last farewell and the Sheriff at 10 o'clock and 46 minutes placed his jury in front of the gallows. At 10:56 McGehan and Boyle were brought out and ascended the scaffold, two Catholic priests in full robes attending them. The rites of their religion were administered to them and they kissed the priests and underkeepers of the jail, and then kissed each other. The nooses were placed over their heads and adjusted, and at 11:12 both fell. Boyle died at the shock and did not struggle; McGehan died very hard, struggling a great deal. In thirteen minutes they were pronounced dead, and at 11:34 they were taken down. Both men had roses fastened to their vests, and both made statements; Boyle saying that as far as his guilt or innocence was concerned he had nothing to say. McGehan spoke longer, and said that he offered up his life as an atonement for his sins. At 12:06 P. M. the Sheriff again formed a procession, and James Carroll and James Roarty were marched out of the prison to the scaffold. Roarty had flowers, but Carroll had none. Carroll was firm and said only a few words, while Roarty trembled and spoke some time, gesturing a great deal. The priests accompanying them went through the same ceremonies as before, and the parting with the Sheriff and his deputies, the warden, underkeeper and priests were the same. As the noose was put on Roarty he shuddered, but Carroll never quivered. The trap was sprung at 12:24. Carroll Struggled considerably, but Roarty died very easy. The priest only remained four minutes after they fell. At 12:35 Carroll was pronounced dead, and at 12:39 Roarty died. At 12:46 they were cut down.

Munly and Duffy were next brought down the prison yard with the attendant priests. After services, which were brief, the black caps were fastened to their faces and the good-byes were given. Both men stood firm and unmoved. At one time Munly smiled and shortly afterwards Duffy smiled. They said not one word, and these men exhibited more courage than any of the rest. No muscle twitched in their faces and they exhibited no more fear than if their next moments would see them at an ordinary pic-nic. When the ropes were placed around their necks a faint smile was noticeable, and the men were launched into eternity without a sigh or a tear. When the drop fell there was slight twitching, but all was soon over, and thus the six Mollies had suffered the penalty of the law. No men ever exhibited more coolness on the scaffold. By 1:30 o'clock all was over and the bodies were placed in the ice boxes, then loaded into an express wagon, which was subsequently driven through the town in procession on the way to the depot, followed by a large number of excited and interested people.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, in a roundabout way, seems to intimate that Judge Mayer has few friends among the democracy of Centre county, and that they do not favor him for the Supreme bench. We beg to inform the REPUBLICAN, and some others, that Judge Mayer is popular beyond expression among the Centre county democracy, and that his popularity if not confined to them alone, but he has hosts of friends among the Republicans, and if nominated for the high office of Supreme Judge, the people of this county would cast for him one of their greatest majorities.

Judge Mayer is the choice of the entire rank and file of Centre county Democrats for the Supreme bench—this we assert and challenge a successful contradiction, and it is expected that this feeling be respected. There is no use in the REPUBLICAN, or any faction behind it, striking at so pure, able and upright a man as Judge Mayer, and attempt to belittle the affections the people of our county cherish for him. We say to the REPUBLICAN, beware!—*Centre Hall Reporter.*

The *Reporter* comes to the front with as much assurance as a fish woman on market day. We never made any objection to Judge Mayer as President Judge of this district, but we do say that the people of the State have decided, or a majority of them to elect Judge Sterrett to the Supreme bench, and it would be folly to sacrifice so good a man as Judge Mayer for the sake of keeping up a party show. As to the unanimity of the Centre county democracy on Judge Mayer, the *Reporter* is about as far wrong as it is presumptive, for everybody knows that the *Watchman* clique enboys about as much antipathy to Judge Mayer's aspirations as it does to those who ignore Meekism.

There is a probability of the Philadelphia *Times* becoming more of a Republican newspaper than it has been. By reason of the recent bankruptcy of Mr. Thomas Collins, formerly of Cambria county, and well known to many of our readers, his $55,000 worth of stock has just been sold and been purchased by a Republican, and it is said, that Republicans now own a controlling amount of its stock. Hence, it is quite possible that Colonel McClure will either change its tone or his place before many moons wax and wane.

The Blair *Radical* conveys the above to us which will no doubt be regarded as a true joke by those who have heard so much of the mythical Thomas Collins during the past year or two. But this Thomas really had existence—he had—to the sum of $55,000, but we are induced to believe that the *Times'* Republicanism will be like Thomas Collins of yore, and we advise Republicans to make haste slowly in believing the *Times* will be more Republican than usual. McClure was one of the leading Know-Nothings of Pennsylvania, who has gone back on his record—made coalition with Roman Catholics in establishing the *Times*, in order to punish the Republican party, because the party would not recognise him as party leader. McClure is a great deal more dangerous to our party success while the party folds than he is without it; in short, he has been tried and found wanting.

Iron Clad Notes and their Endorsers.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, setting at Harrisburg last week, rendered a decision in the case of Woods vs. North, error to Common Pleas of Huntingdon county. The case involved what is known as the five per cent. attorney fee on an iron-clad note to which the endorser objected. Judge Orvis, who was holding court for Judge Dean, decided that the endorser was bound by the contents of the note; but the Supreme Court decides otherwise, Justice Sharswood delivering the opinion. It is said that bankers and business men generally in this State have been taking these notes to the extent of several millions of dollars. It appears that such paper must have a formal guarantee, and then such notes are not negotiable. This is virtually a legal discharge of the endorsers on all such paper, which must result in serious loss to the holders thereof, provided endorsers are not willing to stand by their own acts, which invariably involves a question of honor as well as money, because it is understood if the avower of a note fails to pay at maturity the endorser will, and any man who takes advantage of these technicalities, maybe regarded as dishonest and unworthy of confidence. The pretext that usurious rates of interest have been charged is not a sufficient excuse; two wrongs do not make one right. Honest men stand by their own acts. The following is the Supreme Court decision:

It is a necessary quality of negotiable paper that it should be simple, certain, unconditional, not subject to any contingency. It would be a mere affectation of learning to cite the elementary treatises and the decided cases which have established this principle. It is very important to the commercial community that it should be maintained in all its rigor. Applying it to the note sued upon in this case we are of the opinion that it violates this rule. If it had been made payable at sixty days with five per cent., it would have been objectionable as usurious on its face. It would not, however, on that account, have invalidated the note or destroyed its negotiability. A negotiable note may be payable, with interest, from a State, and if more than lawful interest be stipulated for, it does not in Pennsylvania make the contract void, but only the usury. Hence such a note is sufficiently certain. It is payable at maturity with lawful interest. But in the paper now in question there enters as to the amount an undoubted element of uncertainty. It is a mistake to suppose that if the note was unpaid at maturity the five per cent. would be payable to the holder by the parties. It must go into the hands of an attorney for collection. It is not a sum necessarily payable. The phrase "collection fee" necessarily implies this. Not only so, but this amount of percentage cannot be arbitrarily determined by the parties. It must be only what would be a reasonable compensation to an attorney for collection. This, in reason and usage of the legal profession, depends upon the amount of the note. Five per cent. would probably be considered by a jury as a reasonable compensation upon the collection of a note of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars. But if it was three thousand dollars they would probably think otherwise, and certainly so if it was thirty thousand dollars. Now, then, can this note be said to be certain as to its amount, or that amount unaffected by any contingency?

Interest and costs of protest, after non-payment at maturity, are necessary legal incidents of the contract, and the insertion of them in the body of the note would not affect its negotiability.

Neither does a clause waiving exemption, for that in no way touches the simplicity and certainty of the paper. But a collateral agreement, as here, depending too as it does upon its reasonableness to be determined by a verdict of a jury, is entirely different. It may be well characterized, like an agreement to confess a judgement was by Chief Justice Gibson, as "luggage," which negotiable paper, riding, as it does, on the wings of the wind, is not a courier able to carry. If this collateral agreement may be introduced with impunity, what may not be? It is the first step in the wrong direction which costs. These instruments may come to be lumbered up with all sorts of stipulations and all sorts of difficulties, contention and litigation result.

It is the best rule *obsta principies.*

Judgment reversed.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Mauch Chunk says the Molly Maguires have murdered Wm. O'Connor, near White Haven, and also assassinated John Grady, a miner employed in one of the Lehigh collieries; and Jas. McDermott and Michael O'Brien, who were witnesses against several of the executed Mollies, have mysteriously disappeared, and fears are entertained that they have been foully dealt with.

The Chicago *Tribune* estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States $220,095,000 annually; getting married, $250,000; getting buried, $73,889,450; total, $543,984,450. Whew!

A New Departure in Politics.

Office-Holders to be Instructed to keep out of Politics or to Resign—The President to Issue an Executive Order.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President has determined before leaving for the East next week to issue an Executive order prohibiting all Federal office-holders from acting as members of partisan campaign committees and from taking active part in the work of organizing and directing political campaigns. In what form this will be put cannot now be positively stated; but it will be in substance an extension of the President's New-York Custom-house order, so as to make it apply to all persons holding Government offices. It will inform such persons that if they desire to retain their positions they must no longer engage in the labors and intrigues of partisan politics. It is understood that this matter was considered in the Cabinet to-day, and that the President has the unanimous approval of his constitutional advisers.

The step he has resolved upon is the most important new departure in modern politics. In every part of the country the Federal office-holders of all grades, from village postmasters up to marshals and customs collectors, are, as a rule, the most active politicians in their respective neighborhoods. In most cases they have received their positions as rewards for their skill and dilligence in the primary meetings and conventions, and for their success in organizing their party and getting out its vote. To force them to fall back into the ranks of ordinary citizens, and to yield their places as political leaders to other men under penalty of being deprived of their offices, is applying a remedy of the most heroic description to the diseases that afflict the civil service. The President is evidently very much in earnest in this movement. He seems to think that no effective beginning can be made in the work of civil service reform as long as [illegible] their especial prerogative to manipulate State and local politics. He believes that these officials should give their whole time to the business of their offices, and allow other men not in the pay of the United States to attend to the business of organizing and managing party canvasses.

The order will at once affect a number of officials who are chairmen or members of National State, or county committees. In many States it has been the custom to select Federal office-holders for the working positions on campaign committees, not because of their influence alone, but because they were drawing good salaries from the Government and could afford to give their time to "the cause" without taking any compensation from the campaign funds. All such persons must now resign their office or throw up their committee positions. There cannot be much doubt as to the course they will take. They will of course keep the offices which have been the object of their partisan activity. To get them in the first place and to keep them afterward is what has stimulated their efforts as politicians. They will not willingly drop out of party management, however, and no doubt, while yielding a nominal obedience to the President's order, many of them will manage to retain the semblance of their power as politicians.—*New York Tribune.*

The following is the order above referred to:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections; "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed." This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

ADVERTISING FOR SWINDLERS.—We are somewhat astonished to observe the bogus advertisement of the most audacious scoundrels of the age, still running in the Bloomsburg *Sentinel*, Montour *American*, Mountain *Echo*, and other respectable journals, of the so-called "Holloway & Co.," by a deadduck, yclept, Jos. Haydock, "Ash & Robbins," and other New York bogus advertisers. These fellows are bold frauds of the first-class and live, mainly, by swindling newspaper publishers. We have tried them, and know the truth whereof we affirm, when we advertise them as rank liars and deceivers, and sincerely hope if any of our contemporaries, who have advertised for them get their pay, they will give them credit for the same, and save honest men from their swindling operations.

We endorsed a draft, purporting to have been drawn by "Holloway & Co., New York," (of which there is no such firm in that City, or elsewhere,) payable to one Joseph Haydock, who has a rat-hole in the fourth story of a building, No. 112, Liberty Street, N. Y., and had to pay $32, for our misplaced confidence. Haydock is a bold and an accomplished scamp. We feel it to be our duty to warn the press against the rascality of all such robbers, and hope they will be properly exposed and lashed naked around the world.

We believe the above item is from the Williamsport *Sun*. If that or any other paper has no better sense than to do business with such palpable frauds they ought to loose money. Their communication ordering the ads. Had the stamp of fraud right on the face.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry

Bill and Joe.

BY O. W HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrade you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckiest mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in peoples' eyes,
With H O N and L L D.
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go!
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the Judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to halt the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers bent and gray—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means"—
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe!

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe!

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show;
Till all at once his pulses thrill;
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill, and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that loves us still,
Hic jacet Joe. *Hic jacet* Bill.

The Angel in the Heart.

BY MRS. HELEN RICH.

The hot sun shone on the yellow ledge,
Leaving of green grass, scarce a trace;
Scorching in wrinkles the fern and sedge,
But the well at its foot hid its gleaming face.

Cold, and pure, and far down it lay,
Thirsty lips o'er its freshness, faint
Turned in bitter reproach away,
Weary sinner and dying saint.

Hurled o'er the ledge by a giant's strength,
A grim, gray boulder dropping down,
The waters spring to the brim at length,
And [illegible] with mossy the leaflets crown.

Heavy it lay in the silent well,
As sorrows lie in a grieving breast;
But ever after, for cup and bell
Flowed the rivulet, cool and blest.

The sun and stars in a tender sheen
Gilded its beauty by day and night.
And round its margin in glowing green,
Fringes of mosses with flowers unite.

Ah me! the heart is a well-spring fair,
Of purest waters, but buried still.
God send-th sorrow and loving care,
And the angel rings like a laughing rill.

Suggested by Flowers on a Church Altar.

How beautiful these messengers of love
Upon the Altar! Gifts of God to man.
How wondrous are the lessons that they teach!
How sweetly speak they of the Lord Divine
That fashioned them, and all things else for man.
Their presence moves our deepest gratitude,
And makes us worship in diviner way
The Great All Father.

Welcome them to church and bridal altar!
Let them grace the couch where lie our loved ones!
Sweet in their beauty and perfume to all.

The lessons that they teach will make us wise
And touch our hearts with sympathy divine,
And make us feel that e'en the humblest soul
Is not beneath our kindness and our care
When God so careth for the short-lived flowers!

Our Story Teller.

Madelon.

The chill, white light of the uncompromising February morning shone in upon Mrs. Wing's little room, revealing all its deficiencies, calling merciless attention to the worn spots on the carpet, and contrasting with the feeble fire in the tiny grate, whose handful of coals made scarce any perceptible difference in the atmosphere of the apartment.

Mrs. Wing herself, pale and shabbily dressed, with a faded shawl wrapped around her shoulders, was sitting close to the fire, with some fine needle-work in her hand, and Madelon, her only child, stood opposite the tiny mirror, fastening on her hat.

Madelon Wing was a tall, slight girl, with an oval face, large dark eyes and lustrous brown hair rippling around her temples, with that natural curve that whole grosses of crimping pins cannot hope to rival.

And as she stood there the look of tender solicitude on her face made her not unlike a sweet pictured Madonna.

"Are you quite sure your head doesn't trouble you to-day, mamma?" said she. "Because, if it does, you must not try to work on that lace flounce. Mademoiselle Printemps pays you so wretchedly, and if I can get a few more engagements to sing at morning concerts and evening soirees, there'll be no necessity for your slaving yourself to death in this sort of way."

"My dear, it is pleasant occupation for my lonely hours when you are away," said Mrs. Wing, gently.

"Mamma, that's a pious fiction," said Madelon, stooping to kiss her mother's forehead. "However, I hope we shan't be so dismally poor much longer. Wasn't it nice, mamma dear, that Mrs. Leopold took such a fancy to my voice in the choir, and asked me to sing 'Adeste Fideles' at her morning concert? It was the beginning of all my good luck—and now they tell me I'm getting to be quite the fashion at the social gatherings. Ten shillings an evening. We will be rich presently, mamma."

Mrs. Wing's faded blue eyes filled with tears.

"Madelon," she said, in a low voice, "do you remember how Guy L'Estrange used to admire your voice?"

"Yes, mamma."

Madelon's voice had grown hard, her lips compressed.

"I have so often wondered, my child, why he never replied to the note you left with Flora Fortescue for him."

"Mamma," said Madelon, with burning cheeks, "I have so often regretted that I ever wrote that note."

"But why, Madelon? It was merely a request to allow you to use his name as a reference, in case you decided to accept a situation as governess—a simple acknowledgement of your fallen fortunes; and I think, as a gentleman—and one, too, who had always manifested extreme interest in you—he might at least have answered it."

"Dear mamma," said Madelon, hurriedly, 'don't think about it any more. It was merely one of the long series of slights and insults we have been called upon to endure since we lost our property. It hurt me at first, but I don't mind it now so much."

And with a good-bye kiss and a pressure of the hand, Madelon Wing left the house to keep an engagement with Mrs. Geoffreys, who had sent her a postal card, desiring her presence at Gerald Park at eleven that morning.

Mrs. Geoffreys was a fat old lady, with a profusion of flaxen false hair, a double chin, and enough diamonds to make a sort of human show-window out of her.

"Yes," said Mrs. Geoffreys, elevating her eyeglasses. "You are Miss Wing, the singer, eh?"

"I am Miss Wing," said Madelon, not without dignity, "and I sing."

"Yes," said Mrs. Geoffreys. "My friend, Mrs. Leopold, mentioned your name to me. I propose to entertain a few friends next Friday evening, and I should like you to give us a song. Something Scotch or English of the pathetic order, you know."

"I can sing 'Auld Robin Gray,'" said Madelon, quietly.

"Yes, I think that would about do, said Mrs. Geoffreys. "'Auld Robin Gray' and afterwards the 'Last Rose of Summer.' I suppose you'll charge five shillings?"

Madelon colored.

"Mrs. Leopold pays me ten," said she.

"Ten!" Mrs. Geoffrey's voice rose almost to a shriek. "Ten for singing two songs! And the society you are in—and the privilege of supper; you are so inclined."

"The society makes no difference to me," said Madelon, smiling; "and I never eat supper."

"Come, I'll give you seven," said Mrs. Geoffreys; "and that's more than I can afford."

And to these terms poor Madelon was forced unwillingly to accede, while Mrs. Geoffreys immediately made out a five pound order to the nearest florist for the decoration of the rooms.

But Mrs. Geoffreys believed in economizing when and where she could.

* * * * * *

"Going to Mrs. Geoffrey's party? Of course I'm going," said Miss Flora Fortescue; "and I'll borrow your pearl earrings, too, Jeannie. Guy L'Estrange is to be there, and I think—I really do think, Jeannie, that I can bring him to the proposing point to-night, with a little strategy."

"And I should think it was high time," said Miss Jeannie Fortescue, Flora's young sister. "Papa's beginning to grumble awfully about the milliner's bills and things."

"Well," said Flora, complacently; "we shall see."

She was a plump, blooming blonde, and really she looked very pretty at Mrs. Geoffrey's that evening, with Jeannie's pearls, and a dress of the palest pink silk.

It was one of those awkward intervals between the dances that are apt to try the patience of the most enduring.

Flora had taken refuge in a book of photographic views, with Guy L'Estrange leaning languidly over her shoulder.

"Won't somebody sing?" said he, looking around with an air of hopeless *ennui*.

"We shall have some delightful singing presently," said Miss Geoffreys, who sat by. "Mamma has engaged the new sensation, Miss Wing. They say she is positively charming in ballads."

"Miss—Wing."

Guy L'Estrange looked up in surprise.

"My goodness!" thought Miss Fortescue, with a sudden start. "I hope it isn't Madelon Wing turned up again, after all these long months."

And she remembered with guilty flush the note entrusted to her care that she had never delivered to L'Estrange.

But just as the crimson scarlet suffused her face, the door was thrown open, and Madelon Wing glided into the room, pale and lovely, in a dress of black grenadine, with her brown hair coiled at the back of her head, and a roll of music in her hand."

"Madelon."

Guy L'Estrange involuntarily started forward, but the next instant he repressed himself with a violent effort, as Miss Wing passed him and took her place at the piano, while Flora Fortescue's face was a study.

"I thought," said L'Estrange, in a low tone to Miss Fortescue, "you said that Miss Wing had gone abroad."

"I—I supposed she had," faltered Flora, seeing the network of falsehood momentarily tightening around her.

But Guy had gone to the piano and was bending with raptured face over the beautiful young singer, as one by one the silver clear notes of "Auld Robin Gray" floated out on the perfumed hush of the crowded room.

There was a burst of applause as the last tremulous accents died away.

Mrs. Geoffreys hurried with a smiling face to the side of the singer.

"Very sweet, very affecting, indeed," said she. "We'll have the other in about an hour, if you please, Miss Wing."

"In the meantime," said Guy L'Estrange, offering his arm, "Miss Wing will perhaps allow me to conduct her to a cooler and less crowded part of the room?"

And Madelon felt herself being led away by the man whom she loved best in all the world—the man she believed to have deserted her when their fortunes failed, and poverty's iron grasp fell on them.

"Madelon," he said, in a low, impressive voice, when they were safe in a secluded corner, where a cluster of lemon trees made a sort of tropical seclusion, lighted only by a hanging lamp, "why have you left me so long in ignorance of your fate?"

"Guy," she answered, unconsciously falling into the tone of old days, "why did you never answer that note I wrote you?"

"What note?"

"The note I gave Flora Fortescue for you."

His brows knit darkly.

"I have never received any note," said he.

"But she told me she gave it to you."

"Then—begging Miss Fortescue's pardon for the plain English of the expression—she told you a lie. I did not know where you were; I had no means of communicating with you. Oh, Madelon, Madelon! my heart has been breaking for you all these many months."

"And I fancied you had forgotten me," faltered Madelon, her eyes filling with blissful tears.

* * * * *

"Are you going so early?" said Mrs. Geoffreys, as Flora Fortescue, pale and haggard, came to make her adieux. "Why, the evening isn't half over yet?"

"I—I know it," faltered Flora, "but I have a violent headache, and the rooms are so very warm."

"But Miss Wing is to sing the 'Last Rose of Summer,' directly."

"I don't care to hear it," said Flora, making her escape by main force from Mrs. Geoffreys' hospitable importunities.

But Miss Wing never sang the "Last Rose of Summer" for Mrs. Geoffreys.

When that matron came to look for her young balladist to fulfill the second clause of her engagement, she was half way home, escorted by Mr. Guy L'Estrange.

"Because," said the young man, "I can't rest until I have your mother's seal to the promise you have given me—the blessed promise to be mine."

And the drooping flower of Madelon Wing's heart was revived once more in love's blissful sunshine.

"And," gravely added Mr. L'Estrange, "all your singing hereafter must be to an audience of one."

"PUT THIS IN YOUR PIPE," &c.—High-minded citizens, who pay for the tobacco they smoke and chew, will relish a joke at the expense of one of the large class who rely upon sponging and even more disreputable means for their supply of the great "luxury" of the nineteenth century. A brakeman at the Troy and Boston railroad shop has been in the habit of surreptitiously "going through" the pockets of the coats of his brother workmen and extracting tobacco therefrom. His practice became intolerable, and a sufferer accordingly determined to "put up a job." Friday afternoon he mixed pulverized opium in his tobacco, and left it in his coat, which was hanging in the shop. The brakeman slily filled his pipe, and commenced puffing away, while talking with his companions. All of a sudden he sat down upon the floor, and from two o'clock until six o'clock was profoundly unconscious. We wonder if he will take the hint?—*Troy Times.*

A very bad little boy in Dubuque rubbed cayenne pepper dust all over the back of his jacket, and then did shamefully in school. The school ma'am thrashed him briskly, but dismissed school immediately, to run to the nearest drug store for eye salve.

Lightning Rod Swindlers.

The causes of the fears of mankind form an enigma which our most acute philosophers have failed to solve, and no matter how brave a man may appear to be, if we search long enough we are sure to find that he has a timid point somewhere, and, quite frequently, this is manifested in a most absurd manner.

There is many a one who could face death at the cannon's mouth, and never shrink duty even in the most trying moments; or show the least concern for his own safety even when his life was in peril, and yet the sight of a dentist's forceps, or the touch of some harmless reptile or insect will cause his cheeks to blanch and his sturdy frame to shake like an aspen. With these well-known peculiarities of human nature before us, we are not at all surprised that thousands, yes, millions of men and women, otherwise brave, tremble and stand in awe of heaven's artillery as exhibited during almost every shower. It is useless to tell them that their chances of being injured are one in a hundred million, for the innate cowardise is there, and that persons have been struck by lightning is enough to make them not only fear it but endeavor to guard against injury from it. It is an old saying that "it is an ill-wind that blows good to no one," and the fear of lightning has made many a man rich and given employment to thousands, and this, we fear, with little good to those who have sought protection in various ostensible safeguards. Of course we are not disposed to dispute the utility of lightning rods under certain conditions, but as ordinarily constructed and put up, they are as likely to do harm as to ward off the electric fluid. But it is not so much the weakness of men who seek protection from lightning by the use of rods of any description, which calls so loudly for denunciation as the swindlers who not only work upon the fears of farmers and their wives until they get an order for a rod, but then proceed, by some rascally trick, to obtain five times what the said rods and fixtures are worth.

These swindling operations have been going on for so many years that one might suppose that everybody had heard of them, and consequently that all would be on their guard against their trickery. But no. Every season there is some new form or development of the same old tricks. One of the latest is reported from Michigan by a correspondent of the "Western Rural," who says:

I would like to call the attention of the public to lightning-rod swindlers that are now travelling through Michigan swindling the people. The plan is this: Two sharpers, with fine "rigs," go ahead and get contracts to put up lightning rods, and promise to give the person a policy for ten years in the old Ætna against lightning. They figure the cost with the farmer, and if he demurs they will fall to a very low figure, rather than lose the chance of getting his name to a paper. Their plea is they want to get a start in the town, and want him to give them a recommend when the work is done. Some men have given them their names. The agents then leave, and in a few days agent No. 2 comes along with the rods and a contract, which he proceeds to fill. But lo! and behold! when the work is done the contract proves to be different from what was agreed upon, and the man is holden for the whole amount, which is beyond all expectation. If you refuse to take the rods, No. 2 claims to have nothing to do with the matter, only to put up the rods. He says that if you refuse he will send the contract to Mr. Lothrop, of Detroit, for collection. Well, there are not many farmers who want to enter into a law suit. I want to warn everybody against lightning rod men, for if you have anything to do with them, they will swindle you if they can.

The Story of a Mummy.

For seventeen years the most curious object in the museum of the Tennessee Historical Society has been the Egyptian mummy. It has a very singular history. In 1860 Col. Jeremiah George Harris was a purser on a United States man-of-war in the Egyptian waters. He went on shore, and was at once ushered into the august presence of the Khedive and his numerous household. He was walking out one day with a member of the Khedive's staff, when the latter was set upon by ruffians. Colonel Harris, who is a man of great strength, interposed, and the roughs were vanquished.

"What can I do," asked the Egyptian officer, "to show adequate approbation of the services you have rendered me?"

"Give me a mummy," laughingly suggested Col. Harris.

"A mummy?" repeated the officer, holding his breath and pondering. "Did you not know, sir, that our laws prohibited the removal of mummies, under penalty of death? But, never mind; your request shall be fulfilled. Just before your vessel leaves the harbor a boat will come alongside. It will contain that for which you have asked."

Col. Harris had dismissed the subject from his mind, but just before the hour for the departure of the ship three natives were seen pulling toward the vessel. The boat contained a bundle directed to Colonel Harris. This bundle was not opened until the arrival of the ship at Boston, when it was discovered there was six mummies instead of one. They were unwrapped, and the best one forwarded to the Tennessee Historical Society, of which Col. Harris was then and is still a member.

When Professor Huxley was here he examined the mummy with a great deal of interest, and said that he believed it to be the best preserved specimen either in America or Europe.—*Nashville American.*

A Photographer's Fright.

He is a young photographer, just starting in business and love. The other afternoon his girl's mother called for a sitting.

He desired to make a most favorable impression upon that portion of her mind which could appreciate photography, and so he became a trifle nervous in the work.

But he got her fixed finally, with her eyes fixed glassily on a certain object, as is the custom. Then he drew the cloth, took out his watch, counted off thirty seconds, restored the cloth, and drew out the case.

"Gracious!" he unintentionally ejaculated, "I forgot to pull out the plate."

The old lady had to sit again, and she prepared for the ordeal, but with confidence in the operator considerably abated.

He was more nervous now than before, and it was some few minutes before he had her arranged to suit the focus. Then the cloth was again removed, the watch again pulled out. He counted off thirty seconds, removed the cloth, and drew out the case.

"Great heavens!" he exclaimed, in a frightened voice; "I forgot to pull out the slide."

The prospective mother-in-law sprang to her feet, snatched up her hat and shawl, and paused long enough to inquire if he was drunk, shot out of the door, leaving the pallid-faced artist grasping a chair for support.—*Alta California.*

A Snake Attacks a Man in a Buggy.

Mr. Walters and his wife were returning to the city in a two horse buggy from a trip into the country. About seven miles from town, on the Mansfield road, they passed a snake that was lying by the side of the road, the great size of which attracted their attention. After passing the reptile, Mr. Walters concluded that he would turn back and kill it. He turned the team around, drove back to a point opposite the snake, drew his pistol and fired at it, but without effect. The horses not being used to the report of firearms, became restless and hard to control, which caused the attention of Mr. Walters to be diverted from the snake, which ran rapidly to the buggy, up the wheels and on to the dashboard before the occupants were aware of it. The snake, when within a foot of the occupants of the carriage, coiled the lower part of its body, threw back its head, and was just in the act of launching its deadly fangs into Mr. Walters, when he fired a second shot. This, though missing, had the effect of causing the snake to lower itself on the tongue of the carriage. Mr. Walters then fired two more shots, one of which took effect, and caused the reptile to fall from the carriage to the ground and Mr. Walters despatched it with a large stone. The reptile was measured and found to be over six feet long, and was thicker than a man's wrist.—*Dallas Commercial.*

A Child's Beautiful Faith.

Birdie was only four years old, but she had already been taught that God loved her and always took care of her. One day there was a very heavy thunder storm, and Birdie's sisters and mamma even laid aside their sewing and drew their chairs into the middle of the room, pale and trembling with fear. But Birdie stood close by the window, watching the storm with bright eyes.

"O mamma, aint that bu'ful?" she cried, clapping her hands with delight, as a vivid flash of lightning burst from the black clouds, and the thunder pealed and rattled over their heads.

"It is God's voice, Birdie," said her mother, and her own voice trembled.

"He talks velly loud, don't he mamma? S'pose its so as deaf Betsey can hear, and the over deaf folks."

"O Birdie, dear, come straight away from that window!" said one of her sisters, whose cheeks were blanched with fear.

"What for!" asked Birdie.

"O, because the lightning is so sharp, and it thunders so loud!"

"If it funders, let it funder! 'Tis God makes it, and he'll take care of me. I aint a bit afraid to hear God talk, Muzzy."

Was not Birdie's faith beautiful? Mamma and sisters did not soon forget the lesson.—*Sunday School Teacher.*

Good Dog.

A rich merchant of Paris has a handsome country house in the environs which he only occupies from July to September. The rest of the year the property is under the care of Lerat, an old soldier retired from service. About May 1, while Lerat was smoking his pipe before the door, two men in blouses, carrying a large goods box on a handbarrow, asked his leave to deposit the box for an hour in the garden. Lerat assented; the box was set down behind the stable and the men departed. In the evening Lerat's dog began to bark savagely. Lerat went to see what was the matter and found the dog guarding the chest, barking and showing his fangs significantly. Lerat crept on tiptoe to the box and heard movements in it. He ran at once for his gun, got the gardener, and, returning, opened the chest. A man in a blouse sprang out and started to escape, but Lerat covered him with his gun, and the man, instead of evading, fell upon his knees and begged Lerat not to betray him; he would confess everything. Lerat, however, handed him over to the police, who set a trap, and that night captured his two accomplices trying to break into the house. The goods-box dodge, it seems, has been frequently tried of late.

Silver a Drug.

Silver coin has become a very heavy drug in the market, while the small bills are at the same time so scarce that it is difficult for financial institutions to make change below five dollars. Although silver is so plentiful, and might be used for sums below that amount, still it is considered so unsuitable for the purposes of business that it is almost invariably refused as change. This morning a leading dealer in coin offered to sell silver half dollars and quarters at half per cent. discount, and in any amount. Our reporter called on the firm in question and asked what they would give for silver coin. For some time they refused to state a price, and after inquiring whether the silver was new, perfect and in good condition, an offer was reluctantly made to take $1 000 worth at one per cent. discount. No better terms could be obtained from any of the Wall street money brokers, the majority of whom said that they would prefer not to purchase it at all.

PARIS GREEN DANGEROUS. — Paris green, if persistently applied as a destroyer of the potato bug, completely ruins the ground and renders it barren of any bugs. The hand-picking and destruction of the bugs is effectual and no damage to the soil ensues, no risks are taken. State Assayer Hayes, of Massachusetts, warns people against the use of it as follows:

"The danger is much too great to permit its use by New England farmers. It is not known that the arsenic of copper is absorbed by the plants; they may be; but assuming they are not, then the danger attending the common mode of digging and gathering potatoes from the adhesion of particles of the poison, in a soil upon which it has been scattered; the danger in distributing it and placing in the hands of the workmen; and the danger to animals, such as poultry, hogs, sheep and even dogs who may venture into the fields, make only a part of a list of dangers that may be readily brought to mind. And when we add to this that the effects of metalic poisons may not be observed for months or years in some cases, there is certainly reason for saying that the indiscriminate use of Paris green on these plants must be more disastrous in results than the loss of several crops of potatoes. I cannot suggest any harmless chemical agent that will drive off the bugs, but do not use a metalic poison."

A GOLDEN WEDDING WITH THE MOTHER OF THE WIFE OF ONE OF THE GUESTS. —"Cousin Jed" writes the *Leader* from Freedom that night before last Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their residence in the Vicary Robinson mansion in that place. Aside from being a golden wedding, the occasion was an extraordinary one, by reason of the presence of Mrs. Black, the mother of Mrs. Kelly, who had reached an age of over one hundred years, and, according to the best data which can be arrived at—the family record being burned—from her own recollections, and from facts personally known to Mrs. Dr. Robinson, her age is about one hundred and ten years. The old lady is somewhat deaf and almost blind, but is still in the possession of her reasoning faculties to a remarkable degree for one so aged.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

GOLD MINING IN GEORGIA.—At the present time there are over five hundred stamps at work within a few miles of Dahlonega, and one of these mills having a battery of five stamps only, yields from twenty to twenty-five ounces of gold per week, an average of $600 per week, or $120 per stamp. The mill is run by a small engine, affording water for washing also. The mill frame stands immediately over the shaft, which is now about nine feet, and the ore is said to grow richer as the shaft descends. In this mine the quartz yield $1 to $6 per ton, and the cost of mining, crushing and amalgamating, is only twenty-five to thirty cents per ton.

The Boston "Advertiser" says that an ocean voyage has no terror for physicians—they are accustomed to see sickness.

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H. HERMAN, Manager.

The Soldiers' Home at Bath.—Laying of the Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., was laid decoration day and the ceremonies were attended by a large crowd of people from Steuben and the adjoining counties. The procession, which consisted of detachments of militia from the neighborhood, posts of the Grand Army, and delegates to the encampment, left the village at 3 o'clock P. M. and proceeded to the ground, where the opening speech was made by Mr. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher was then introduced as the orator of the day, and was loudly cheered. He said that fourteen years ago two millions of men were in arms in this country, and the air was agitated by the whistle of bullets. The North and South were arrayed in battle first each other. Now, of all those vast armies, the only remnant is a brave but pitiful handful, fighting the Indians on the frontier. No war in other countries, in ancient or modern times, produced such results as ours. Their battles were but the shock of armed forces, in which the stronger won. No good to mankind resulted from them. Their customs and prejudices, civil and religious, remained the same, and no man was benefited because one king or emperor thrashed another. In our war it was different. By the success of the North the fact was shown abroad, throughout the whole world, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," could survive that most trying of all ordeals, internal dissension. The contest was watched with eager eyes by all nations, and the hearts of the lovers of human freedom rejoiced when the glad tidings of the victory of free institutions was heralded to the world. The soldiers of the North, Mr. Beecher said, did incalculable benefits to the nation aside from the victories their arms achieved. They have changed its whole political economy; they have completely demolished the structure of caste and aristocracy, both North and South, and have taught the world that the men of education and honor have the right to rise to the highest places among their fellow men.

The corner-stone was then laid by Department Commander Tanner. In a recess were placed copies of the leading New York, Brooklyn and Steuben county papers, specimens of United States coins and bills, the proceedings of the National Encampment of the Grand Army from 1866 to 1876, Centennial medals, the names of the Board of Trustees of the Home and of the officers of the Grand Army, Department of New York, and several other articles. Congratulatory despatches from President Hayes and Ex-Governor Morgan were read.

What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the nature of the soul? It is quite immaterial.

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Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book	$2 50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle	2 00
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book	1 50
Atwood's Country and Suburban House	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	50
Bommer's Method of Making Manures	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 50
Brackett's Farm Talk...paper 50cts.; Cloth	75
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00
Broom-Corn and Brooms; paper 50c; cloth	75
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual	1 00
Buel's Cider Maker's Manual	1 50
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2 00
Canary Birds.....paper 50 cts; cloth	75
Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market; cloth	75
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 12mo	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 8vo, cloth	2 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book 8vo, cloth	2 50
DeVoe's Market Assistant	2 00
Dicks Mayhew, and Hutchinson, on the Dog	3 00
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Eggleston's Hoosier Schoolmaster	1 25
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Field's Pear Culture	1 25
Flax culture [seven prize essays by practical growers]	30
Frank Forester's American Game in its Season	3 00
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Peach Culture	1 50
Gevelin's Poultry-Breeding	1 25
Gregory on Squashes.....paper	30
Harris on the Pig	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1 50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture	1 50
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers	1 75
Hop Culture By 9 experienced cultivators	30
Hunter and Trapper	1 00
Miles on the Horse's Foot	75
Mohr on the Grape-Vine	1 00
Monckton's National Carpenter and Joiner	6 00
Monckton's National Stair-Builder	6 00
My Vineyard at Lakeview	1 25
Nichol's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea	1 25
Norton's Scientific Agriculture	75
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably	20
Our Farm of Four Acres Paper 30 cents; cloth 60 cts; extra cloth	1 00
Parsons on the Rose	1 50
Potato Culture (prize essay).....paper	25
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1 50
Quincy (Hon. Josiah) on Soiling Cattle	1 25
Quinn's Money in the Garden	1 50
Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit	1 00
Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry	1 00
Randall's Practical Shepherd	2 00
Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 50
Richardson on the Dog. Paper 50c; cloth	60
Riley's Potato Pests. Paper 50c; cloth	75
Rose's Play and Profit in my Garden	1 50
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Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard	1 50
Stewart's Stable Book	1 50
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Thomas's Farm Implements & Machinery	1 50
Tim Bunker Papers; or, Yankee Farming	1 50
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Waring's Draining for Profit and Health	1 00
Waring's Elements of Agriculture	1 00
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at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n52-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.

BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 1-6m

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS. Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building. Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Panned and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to. All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. 184'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'76-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-14-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4 -tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

W. M. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Beaver's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law. Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. G. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' Bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9not-1y

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MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash't.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1a-1y

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. F. I. KIRK.

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v6n1-1y

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Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9 1-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address stamps, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELLE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

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DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 15 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 131 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 6to6f

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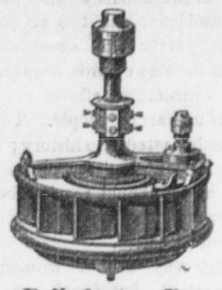
Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a819-1y

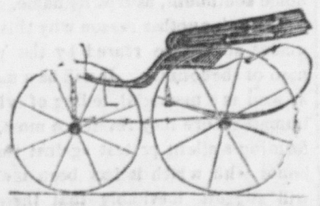
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

[W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

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Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-no8-tf

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOEMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-1t WASHINGTON, D. C.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851	World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853	World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867	World's Fair, Phila., 1876

ALSO

COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

21 3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all Diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

PATENTS!

Fees Reduced. Entire Cost $55.

Patent Office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within six months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.

J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,

10 3m Washington, D. C.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a lese term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

CARROLL'S funeral took place last Monday, and was largely attended, but no disturbance occurred; Campbell, McGeehan and Boyle were buried yesterday. There are no further fears of an outbreak. The persons who attended the wakes, which were kept up night and day, appeared indisposed to anything like a breach of the peace.

IT turns out, upon investigation, that McClelland, who was murdered along with the Chisholms, had served in the Confederate army, although unnaturalized. He afterwards claimed British protection, and the British Consul at Mobile declined to extend it to him on the ground of his service in the Confederate army. It is added that on the day of the Chisholm murders "he was threatening and obtrusive on Chisholm's behalf." This, says the N. Y. *Times*, is considered in Mississippi as conclusive of the whole case. Having served in the rebel army he forfeited the protection of the British Government. Having been threatening and obtrusive on Chisholm's behalf, he forfeited his right to live in Mississippi.

ON Saturday next, June 23rd, an application will be made to the Philadelphia court of common pleas for the incorporation of a society to be known as the "Philadelphia Society for the Suppression of Vice." The object of this intended corporation is the enforcement throughout this Commonwealth of the laws for the suppression of the trade in publication and circulation of obscene literature and illustrations, advertisements and articles of indecent and immoral and criminal uses. All good citizens will bid the incorporators of this proposed society God speed in their efforts to put a stop to the infamous traffic alluded to.

This organization has a big job before it. We suggest that it begins in the Democratic party first.

THE editor of the *Watchman* so far forgot himself last week as to acknowledge that he had received payment for advertising for J. Weaver & Co. But he could not end the subject without administering one more edition of blackguardism to the firm for not making him a present of forty-five dollars for about eleven dollars' worth of work. Meek had an idea that because he could charge a double price for county printing he could spring the same trap on Weaver & Co. But the Pittsburgh firm men are just as smart as he, and the bantam editor was forced to step down and out with what he could get for once. We venture to say that after the *Watchman* has played one or two more games of this sort, it will not be troubled much by advertisers.

THE New York *Herald* gives up Ohio in advance. It says:

"We are not disposed to place reliance on the rumors of Republican defection in Ohio. The people of that State are thrifty, and the Republican portion of them will do their best in the first election since the Presidential contest to prove that they deserve some consideration at the hands of the Administration. In all probability the election will be decided more by the personal character of the candidates put in nomination than by the principles advanced in their behalf."

Then the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* comes forward and says:

"Just when everybody thought that the President's policy would elect a Democrat in Ohio this fall, along comes a great temperance movement in that State, which is causing thousands to abandon rum and Democracy for sobriety and Republicanism. A temperance movement is to Democracy what a grasshopper plague is to a cornfield."

From which we may infer that Bourbonism is a failure and the progress of Republicanism on the aggressive.

A Monument to the Heroic Girl who Defended Her Father with Her Life.

A Sacrifice to Mississippi Chivalry, A Chivalry which Fights with Women and Children but Runs Away from Full Grown Men.

It has been suggested by some papers that a monument should be erected by the ladies of this country ever the grave of Cornelia Chisolm. If surprising courage in a sex which nature has not formed for scenes calling for physical courage—if self-devotion, if faithful affection, if all that is most beautiful in woman deserves to be honored, then this generation should see to it that it comemorates the sublime manifestation of those qualities in that young and beautiful girl. There is no incident in the history of our country, from the landing of the Pilgrims down to the close of the last war,—which so was illustrious in deeds of individual heroism—that has so thrilled us with admiration for the individual, or has so elevated our ideas of womanhood, as that struggle of Cornelia Chisolm against the murderers of her father. No event can be pointed out in the annals of the past which exhibits higher qualities or qualities more worthy of the world's reverence or esteem than the acts of this heroic girl against the murderous efforts of Mississippi's semi-barbarous people. The scene has already passed into history; it should be, and no doubt will be commemorated by art, and it should receive the homage of a generation which she honored and for whom she died.

But why should women raise this memorial? Let it rather be a tribute of the young men of this country to womanhood, whose highest qualities Cornelia Chisolm so strikingly illustrated. Let them show that the manhood of this country honors woman's affection which shrinks at no sacrifice or danger to protect the object around which it clings, and does not band together to shoot down an innocent girl who throws herself between her father and a murderous mob. And more, let such a memorial tell a debased civilization around it of a manhood which spares weakness and does not crush it; which respects sex and does not make woman's helplessness the measure of its own courage; which honors filial affection and does not make it a pretext for murder; which honors heroism and does not assassinate it; which reverences sublime self-devotion and does not put bloody hands upon it; which has regard for innocence and for law and does not band together to trample upon both. Let it be thus at once a vindication of the manhood of this country, which has been shamed by an outbreak of local brutality, and the proclaimer of true chivalry in a region where bloodthirsty ferocity, undignified by any noble sentiment, usurps its name.

There is another reason why this monument should be reared by the young men of the country. It will be a menace as well as a memorial, telling of what in human nature they reverence most, and forming a silent protest against the dishonor with which it has been met. It will suggest inevitably that there are arms which will be rised to avenge such outrages against what they regard as a sacred thing. A civilization like this in Mississippi, which tolerates, defends and practices the murder of innocent women as a means of political intimidation has no right to exist upon God's fair earth. Neither constitutional nor prescriptive right will stand before the outraged moral sense of mankind. Let such a memorial then speak to the semi-barbarous people of Mississippi—this voice of the people which, in this instance, is the voice of God. Let it proclaim that if that murderous civilization shows no sign of improvement, there is a power in this country which, in the fullness of time, will grind it to powder.

The McGhee Trial.

We give place to the following, which we find in the Lock Haven *Republican*. It may be of interest to our readers, as Mr. McGhee, the Rev. murderer, was formerly a resident of Lock Haven, and had a charge there:

As considerable interest is manifested in this community in the progress and result of the trial of Elder McGhee for the poisoning of his wife, we hope our readers will excuse us for occupying so much space in this week's issue with a brief history of the case.

McGhee, though an uneducated man, whom his wife is said to have taught to read and write after their marriage, was a good deal of a favorite among the women of his flock, and especially did he find favor in the eyes of a Miss Lorilla or Rilla Paddock, aged about eighteen, the blooming daughter of a prosperous Ashton farmer, at whose house he stopped during his visit to the village, preparatory to his moving thither. The intimacy between them increased in so marked a manner as to become the town talk. Early in January McGhee, while conducting a protracted meeting in Capron, Boone Co., bought an ounce of arsenic. At a later date he purchased strychnine of an Ashton druggist. On February 7th Mrs. McGhee suffered from violent spasms, attended with severe vomiting. The same thing happened on the 15th, and the convulsions continued some three days. Finally, on the evening of the 26th, while her husband was conducting revival services at the church, she had an unusually severe attack. The doctor left four powders compounded of bismuth and calomel. Miss Paddock and another woman were present taking care of the patient, and when the second powder was administered Mrs. McGhee complained of its being bitter, while the third, she said, tasted like the one the doctor gave her. Again, when the last powder was taken, the unfortunate woman remarked its similarity to the second. The doctor, who seemed to have had his suspicions all along and have unaccountably done nothing until the last moment, did, on the morning of the 27th, ask some questions which provoked remarks from McGhee strongly confirming them. Later in the day Mrs. McGhee died in agony, and with all the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. A post mortem examination of the body at once discovered strychnine in the stomach, and it was also found adhering to the spoon with which the medicine wos administered.

McGhee was arrested and lodged in jail, where his daughter had access to him. A report was soon circulated that the latter had confessed that she poisoned her mother, and that she did so because the latter found fault with her for associating with a certain young man. Jenny, being questioned, said she had copied off and signed a paper to this effect in jail by her father's direction, he having told her that she would suffer no harm by so doing and would save him. He also made one or two attempts to break jail. The trial of the case began on Thursday, and two days were consumed in getting a jury. The theory of the prosecution is, that Mrs. McGhee died of slow poisoning, beginning with arsenic, and followed up with strychnine, and that the perpetration of the crime extended over a period of three weeks.

The time taken for the defense was merely to weaken and break down the testimony of the witnesses for the people. There were thirty-one witnesses examined for the prosecution, and sixteen for the defense. Mr. Bardwell, the prosecuting attorney, occupied ten hours in his argument on behalf of commonwealth. After a short absence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and, as is customary in that state, fixed the sentence at fourteen years in the penitentiary, which is the lowest punishment allowed by law.

FEARFUL RISK FOR GIRLS.—The pastor of a church in one of our large cities said to me not long ago: "I have officiated at forty weddings since I came here, and in all cases, save one, I felt the bride was running an awful risk. Young men of bad habits and fast tendencies never marry girls of their own sort, but demand a wife above suspicion. So pure, sweet women, kept from the touch of evil through the years of their girlhood, give themselves, with all their costly dower of womanhood, into the keeping of men who in base associations have learned to under value all that belongs to them, and then find no repentance in the sad after years. There is but one way out of this that I can see, and that is for the young women of the country to require in association and marriage, purity for purity, sobriety for sobriety, and honor for honor. There is no reason why the young men of this Christian land should not be just as virtuous as its young women, and if the loss of your society and love be the price they are forced to pay for vice they will not pay for it. I admit with sadness that not all our young women are capable of this high standard for themselves or others, but I believe that there are enough earnest, thoughtful girls in the society of our country to work wonders if faithfully aroused. Dear girls, will you help us, in the name of Christ? Will you first of all be true to yourselves and God, so pure in your inner and outer life that you shall have a right to ask that the young man with whom you marry, shall be the same? The awful gulf of dishonor is close beside your feet, and in it fathers, brothers, lovers and sons are going down. Will you not help us in our great work?"

RIGHTS OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—A case went up from Bedford county to the Supreme Court recently which is of great importance to Building and Loan Associations. It was an action of the Juniata Building and Loan Association of Everett against Samuel Mixell to recover balance of loan. The defense took the position that said association was incorporated for the purpose of improving real estate, and for building purposes, and that under its charter it could not loan money for any other purpose. The position was sustained by the Court below, but reversed by the higher Court. The question is thus finally settled that whenever a person borrows money from a building and loan association, no matter for what purpose, or at what rate of premium, it must be paid as per agreement at the time the loan is given. This is a common sense decision. If the ruling of the Bedford court had been sustained, it would have inflicted very serious injury upon the honest shareholders in all institutions of this kind throughout the State, and given captious and dishonest borrowers latitude to break their contracts and appropriate funds not belonging to them. We are glad the Supreme Court has rendered a decision protecting building and loan associations in their rights—a decision, the manifest justice of which is apparent to every fair-minded, honorable man.—*Altoona Tribune.*

——Rev. J. H. Harpster, a native of Centre Hall, who left that place five years ago to become a missionary in India, has applied for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Harpster has been, during his past life, a member of the Lutheran Church.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, '77.

But one voice is heard here relative to Hilton's action in excluding Mr. Seligman from the Grand Union Hotel; and all that he has gained with a few perse proud nabobs who conclusively demonstrate the superficial, not to say hypocritical, character of their Christian professions by a display of bigotry and vindictiveness that would have been deemed intolerable two centuries ago, is but a bagatelle compared with the overwhelming storm of indignation aroused among the intelligent of this and every other country and clime under the sun, wherever the telegraph has repeated the story of the outrage. One feature of the business is especially galling to the feelings of citizens of the United States who care aught for our national reputation. In some accounts of the occurrence sent abroad, Hilton is represented as reflecting the sentiment of native born citizens, and an absurd attempt has been made even to hold the Government responsible. It is thought likely that Mr. Hilton can in no way be made to so keenly regret his presumption as through the diminished returns on the capital invested in the Grand Union, in New York stores and at other enterprises at home and abroad. Mr. Seligman, who suddenly finds himself the cynosure of numberless eyes, is well and favorably known here. Mr. Roessle, proprietor of our leading hotel, has often entertained him and declares him an unexceptionable guest.

The Indian outbreak in Idaho among the Nez-Perces, Flat Heads and roving individuals of other tribes, engages considerable attention. The success achieved in the first fight with the regular and citizen soldiery, has rendered an extension of the disaffection to Dakota, Oregon and Washington Territory very probable, unless Gov. Howard shall be able to so concentrate his small force so as to strike the hostiles a crushing blow before they have had time to incite the neighboring braves to take the war-path.

It is by everybody conceded—even by iron-clad Bourbons—that Townsend's letter places the "Reform" Attorney-General of New York in a most unenviable position, where, unless able to disprove the allegations of Tweed's lawyer, he must inevitably be ground to impalpable powder between the upper and nether millstones of public opinion. There has long been an opinion among the politicians encountered here that the New York officials were only intent on suppressing Tweed's testimony because of possible danger to themselves and friends should it be made public. Fairchilds appears to have retained the so-called "confession" just as long as suited his own purpose and then returned it to the heart-broken old thief languishing in Ludlow with the statement that his continued confinement is deemed of more advantage to the plundered citizens of that city and State than the arrest and conviction of scores of others equally criminal, which it is claimed could be readily accomplished upon the testimony of the old Boss.

The late "reform" candidate for the Presidency, setting up as a plea the statute of limitations in the suit against him for $150,000 tax withheld through alleged perjury, and all the sombre possibilities of Tweed's revelations in the background lead to reflections not at all calculated to lessen the gloom at present surrounding many of the Tammany and other Democratic statesmen of the country.

Very little sympathy was excited here in behalf of the "Mollies" yesterday executed in Pennsylvania. Outraged law has at last been vindicated, and it is felt that the world would lose nothing if every brute who could be identified as one of the cowardly gang known as "Molly Maguires" was to be sent to his own place by the same road taken by the eleven dispatched yesterday.

The fusillade between the Methodist parson, Newman, and the Jesuit pastor, White, and Secretary Sherman's last letter, are about the only matters of general interest. Just now, Sherman's letter is substantially as follows:

"Under existing laws there is no coin issued or issuable in which the principal or interest of the 4 per cent. bonds are redeemable or payable except our gold coin of standard value fixed by law in force July 14, 1870, when the bonds were authorized. The Government exacts their face value in exchange for such coin." Hence the Secretary is of the opinion that there will be no legislative or other action, looking to their redemption or the payment of their interest in a coin of less value than the gold coin that is now our only standard of value.

LOGAN.

Aside from the important question as to whether we are to have good crops in this section the present season, the most interesting topic of conversation on the tapis just now is the fact that, within a week, Mrs. Remm, living about fifteen miles east of Maroa, Illinois, has given birth to four boys; Mrs. Guthrie, residing near Mrs. Remm, to three girls; Mrs. Kressler, living only a few miles from the latter, to two girls and a boy. The three mothers and ten babes are doing well.—[Chicago Tribune, 13th.

Colored Americans.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League.

Mr. William Nesbit, of Altoona, President of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights league, has called a meeting of the league at Erie on the third Tuesday, the 21st of August, 1877. He publishes the following address in connection with the call:

Colored Men of Pennsylvania;

There has been no time since the organization of the League in which events have clustered more full of threatenings and danger than the present, and the League again calls you to meet, consult and organize that you may intelligently perform your whole duty. The moral sentiment of the country seems so stultified that although less than a decade has elapsed since our rights as citizens have been recognized, those who have always been our stern, unrelenting foes, those who forfeited every right because they tried to break up the government, those dangerous men who have kept the country in commotion and turmoil for half a century, have succeeded in forcing the loyal and true to the rear, and traitors are now filling the places and wielding the power that of right belongs to the loyal friends of the Government. Conservatism in favor of caste proscription seems to be the rule, both North and South, and the general tendency is toward a re-opening and a re-settlement of the questions settled by the war. We are dwarfed in matters relating to our educational interests. The higher branches of the industries are a sealed book to us, and even where we have qualified workmen, able to compete with the best—qualified in spite of the prejudices of the people—our color includes us from honorable employment; and financially the outlook is to us especially discouraging.

Can we do anything to better our condition? Is it not our duty to try? Men of Pennsylvania send your best men to represent you at Erie in the hope that good results will follow.

WILLIAM NESBIT, President,
Altoona, Pa.
WM. D. FORTEN, Cor. Sec'y.,
386 Lombard street, Phil'a.
Altoona, June 8, 1877.

ONE RESULT OF USING TOBACCO.—In the annual report of the Michigan State board of health, Dr. Scott describes a disease that he thinks is a result of using tobacco. The patient feels a violent pain in the left side, and believes that his heart is affected. The trouble is a rheumatic condition of the wall of the chest. Abstinence from tobacco cures.

—There is honor among thieves.—[Philadelphia Times. There are scores of men all over the State who served in the Legislature with A. K. McClure, who have reason to know that he takes no stock in such axioms.—[Harrisburg Telegraph. That's rather hard on the gentle "reformer."—[Lewistown Gazette.

"The Conflict of Ages."

Men differ on nearly every issue. There have always been opposite parties in politics and religion, though the measures fought over one day may be universally adopted at another, and those sacrificed regarded as heroes and martyrs. Medicine has also been subject to revolutionary disturbances. When Drs. Harvey and Jenner announced their discoveries, they were held in contempt and ridicule by an incredulous and ignorant public, yet to-day they are received and honored by all as benefactors. When Dr. Pierce announced his Discovery, many seemed to doubt, and were skeptical concerning all medicines and doctors, but proof of merit has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the Golden Medical Discovery is the standard remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases of the liver and blood, having almost entirely superseded the old-time sarsaparillas by reason of its superior merits.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1876.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
I was afflicted with a scrofulous affection in one of my legs. It was very troublesome for over two years, so much so that I could not wear a boot, and I had to keep my leg bandaged. It resulted in a raw sore. It got so bad that it became a general talk that I would have to undergo amputation of the limb. One physician told me he never saw such a sore cured. I commenced taking Golden Medical Discovery together with your Pellets as directed on the bottles, and when I had consumed six bottles of Discovery, my leg was entirely well, and has remained so ever since—a period of over two years—and I would not swap it for fifty wooden legs.
Yours truly,
JOHN SHATTUCK.

A Sense of Weariness

is often felt by persons who cannot locate any particular disease. If they work, it becomes labor; if they walk, they soon tire; mental efforts become a burden, and even joys are dimmed by the shadow of this weakness which is cast over their lives. Recourse is had sometimes to stimulants of a dangerous character. The advice of physicians to refrain from active labor produces no happy results. Why? The system is debilitated and needs to be built up properly. Peruvian Syrup will do this very thing. Like the electric current, it permeates the entire system, and harmonizing with the corporeal functions, it raises up the enfeebled and brings the color to the cheek again, and hope to the despondent. It does its work promptly and well. Sold by all druggists.

A box of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which contains three cakes and costs only sixty cents, is sufficient to supply material for at least twenty sulphur baths which would eradicate a whole catalogue of rheumatic and cutaneous maladies. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 26 4t.

I have used Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup in my family for ten years for coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis; it is the best remedy extant for the above named diseases. A. GRIMES,
Gettysburg, Pa.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
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LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

REMOVAL IN SIXTY DAYS.

In consequence of a largely increasing business and to make room for still heavier stocks of merchandise, I have been compelled to *ENLARGE AND IMPROVE MY STORE,* the Eagle Clothing Hall, Allegheny Street, and for that purpose will remove, about the middle of July, one door below the old stand. During the next sixty days, therefore, I will offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS,

having determined to close out, as nearly as possible during that time, my present stock at ruinously low prices, preparatory to placing in the Newly-repaired Hall, when I shall return to it, an assortment of New Goods not equaled in Quantity, Quality, Cheapness, and Variety outside of Philadelphia. Call at once for extra bargains.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

——The trial of Cresswell A. Reece for the murder of Dr. J. Alfred Shade at the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, in December last, was commenced last week Monday. The defense set up the plea of insanity, but it does not seem to be very well sustained by the evidence. We de not see now he can escape conviction of murder in the first degree.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEA WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a so newhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herps, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE publishers of *Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun* aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good, and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. It is the aim of this journal to become the medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other, and to that end it solicits correspondence on any topic within the scope of the paper. As an advertising medium there are none better.

The Domestic Monthly.

The July number of this popular magazine opens with the usual remarkably complete and comprehensive review of fashions, in which is given a full account of every thing new and interesting concerning the topic. Following this appear full descriptions of the costumes represented on the plate accompanying the number, and of numerous stylish garments for ladies and children illustrated. In addition, an abundance of fresh and practical information is provided in the special articles on Summer Wraps and Draperies, Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Parasols, Coiffures, Items of Fashion, Millinery, Lingerie, Domestic Art, etc. On the accompanying plate a very stylish riding habit is represented.

In the literary department we find a continuation of Mary Cicil Hay's new and charming novel "Her Three Lovers," three excellent short stories, and a number of very good poems. In the Miscellany several very interesting articles are contained, the Household department presents an abundance of good recipes, hints upon domestic economy, etc., while the small talk is as usual full of chatty and entertaining paragraphs. Much critical taste and judgment are shown in the Book Reviews; the Mosaics are as usual well written, and taken all together the number is an excellent one.

The "Domestic Monthly" is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies 15 cts.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of Benner School District, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 4, 1877:

RECEIPTS.

Gross Amt. of tax duplicate	$1658 27	
Bal. on hand last year	921 84	
State appropriation	280 84	$2880 95

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries	$1162 00	
Treasurer and Collector's fees	119 65	
Secretary's salary	25 00	
Fuel and contingencies	306 11	
Exonerations and debts paid	622 22	$2234 38
Bal. on hand		$646 57

URIAH STOVER, President.
J. P. SEIBERT, Sec'y. 26 13

Combined Papers—Forty-Seventh Year!

The Country Gentleman.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is published WEEKLY on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: ONE COPY, one year, $2.50; FOUR COPIES $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club: TEN COPIES, $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN possesses an unequaled Corps of Correspondents, regular and occasional, among the BEST FARMERS of All Parts of the Country, and constantly reflects the practical condition and progress of the husbandry of every section of the United States and civilized world.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN gives in its HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT a continuous variety of information and suggestions, equal or superior in the aggregate to what is obtained in the monthly numbers of most magazines devoted to Horticulture.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has probably done as much as all other Journals combined, to introduce and disseminate IMPROVED STOCK of every kind through the country; and commands to a greater degree than any contemporary, the confidence and support of breeders and purchasers.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN contains unusually full and trustworthy MARKET REPORTS, and devotes special attention to them and to the Prospect of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—when to buy and when to sell.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN embraces numerous minor departments of a practical character, such as the Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Apiary, the Vineyard, and so on, and weekly presents a column or two for the Housewife and an interesting variety of Fireside Reading. It contains a well edited Review of Current Events, and its advertising pages furnish a directory of all the principal agricultural and horticultural establishments of the country.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
9 26-3t ALBANY, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Eyer, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARTIN EYER,
SAMUEL EYER,
Executors.

Rock Spring, June 6, 1877. 24 6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of A. J. Shivery and D. W. Shivery, administrators of, etc., of David Shivery, deceased, ascertain the amount and character of the advancements made to said administrators, and make distribution of the balance in their hands among the persons legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 28th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

2314 E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMOM PLEAS of Centre County.

JENNIE E. BAUMGARDNER, by her next friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Roller, vs. J. M. C. BAUMGARDNER. } No. 21 Jan. T. 1877. Divorce, A. V. M.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, in accordance with said appointment he will meet the parties at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, July 26, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all parties interested may attend.

26 3t* W. A. MORRISON, Commissioner.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Centre County.

CALVIN WALTZ vs. MARY M. WALTZ. } No. 20 Jan. Term 1877. Divorce, A. V. M.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, in accordance with said appointment will meet the parties at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all parties interested may attend.

W. A. MORRISON,
26 3t* Commissioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL HARPSTER, Sr.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. W. CAMPBELL, Exec'r.
Pine Grove Mills, June 26, 1877. 26 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christian Kaup, late of Boggs township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ALBERT SMELTZER, Adm'r,
26 6t* Bellefonte P. O.

ASTRAY—A three parts Alderney Heifer, past yearling, of darkish yellow color, with white hind legs and tail, and white mark in forehead. Information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

W. A. BIGGART.
Milesburg, Pa., June 24, 1877. 26-3t.

Financial.

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Classified statement, from account as stated by Finance Committee and approved by Auditors:

Whole number of schools	10
Months taught	7
Male teachers	3
Female teachers	7
Total No. scholars in attendance	450
Average percentage of attendance	83⅓
Salary Supt. & tea'r Sch. No. 1, per mon.	$100
Salary asst. & tea'r Sch. No. 2, "	50
Salary teachers of schools No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, per month	40
No. of mills levied for school purposes, 5—Amt.	$5427 60
No mills levied for building purposes' 5—Amt.	5152 68
Estimated value of real estate	$33,090 00

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	$621 00
Paid to Treasurer on duplicate	3871 95
Paid to Treasurer by collectors	4471 80
Paid to Treasurer other sources	72 46
Total	$9037 21

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs, &c	$478 00
Teachers	3407 50
Fuel	191 61
Interest	2707 91
Advertising reports	37 00
Salary Treasurer	150 00
" Secretary	150 00
" Janitor	100 00
" Auditors	15 00
Outstanding orders	274 83
Bal. due Treas. June 1876	1229 00
Amt. to balance	346 36
Total	$9037 21
June 5, '77, amt. due from Treas	$346 36
Amt. due from D. McGinley, Collector 1874	800 00
Due from W. Jones, col. '75-76	4000 00
	$5146 36
Bonds	$32925 09

By resolution of Board,
26 3t JAS. H. RANKIN, Sec'y.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Snow Shoe School District, for school year ending June 4th, 1877:

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation 1876	$287 04	
Bal on hand from last year as per report	7 71	
From collectors of school tax	616 57	
From County Treas, unseated lands	1106 48	
Total receipts		$2017 80

EXPENDITURES.

Purchasing grounds	$28 96	
Renting and repairing	30 40	
Teachers' wages	1205 00	
Fuel and contingencies	59 39	
Fees Collector and Treas	60 03	
Salary of Secretary	30 00	
Debt and interest paid	164 96	
Other expenses	15 00	
Total expenditures		$1593 74
Bal cash on hand		$424 06
Amt due district from all sources		558 10
		$982 16
Amt due on unsettled bills		23 64
Resources in excess of liabilities		$959 52

We, the Auditors of Snow Shoe township, have carefully examined the above report of Snow Shoe School Board and find it correct.

P. S. YEAGER, [SEAL]
JOHN A. WOLFE, [SEAL]
Auditors.

JOHN G. UZZELL, Pres't.
Attest: J. H. CRISSMAN, Sec'y. 1613

New Advertisements.

WHAT 5 CTS. WILL BUY

Stop talking about it and commence at once to **Economize** even in small things. This list of goods will show how you can save at least half the price usually paid for articles of daily use by calling at

WELCH'S CHEAP STATIONERY STORE.

No. 1 Humes' Block.

1 Handsome White Neck-tie	5c
700 good pins	5c
25 Envelopes	5c
24 Sheets Note Paper	5c
2 Cakes Toilet Soap	5c
12 Shoe Laces	5c
58 Hair Pins	5c
100 Mourning Pins	5c
1 Box Button hole-Lined, Linen-Finish Paper Collars—10 collars	5c
1 Redding Comb	5c
1 Child's Round Comb	5c
1 handsome set Shirt Studs	5c
2 Rolls Tape	5c
744 Shirt Buttons	5c
72 Hooks and Eyes	5c
1 Bolt of 8 yards Wall Paper	5c
6 Corset Laces	5c
1 Good Leather Pocket-Book	5c
1 Ever Ready Pen for writing without ink	5c
1 quart Peanuts, Fresh Roasted, sound and sweet	5c

It is not to be supposed that we deal only in 5-cent goods. On the contrary our assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

is not excelled by any country book store in the State. Included in our stock is a finee selection of Miscellaneous and

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,

Gold Pens and Pencils, from $1 to $12. Russia Leather Pocket-books from 5 cts to $5 each. Ladies' Work Boxes and Baskets, Writing Desks, Russia Leather Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Towel Racks, Mats, Picture and Photograph Frames, Vases, and, in short, everything usually to be found in a well appointed Stationery Store.

Publications.

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Farmers and Stockmen.

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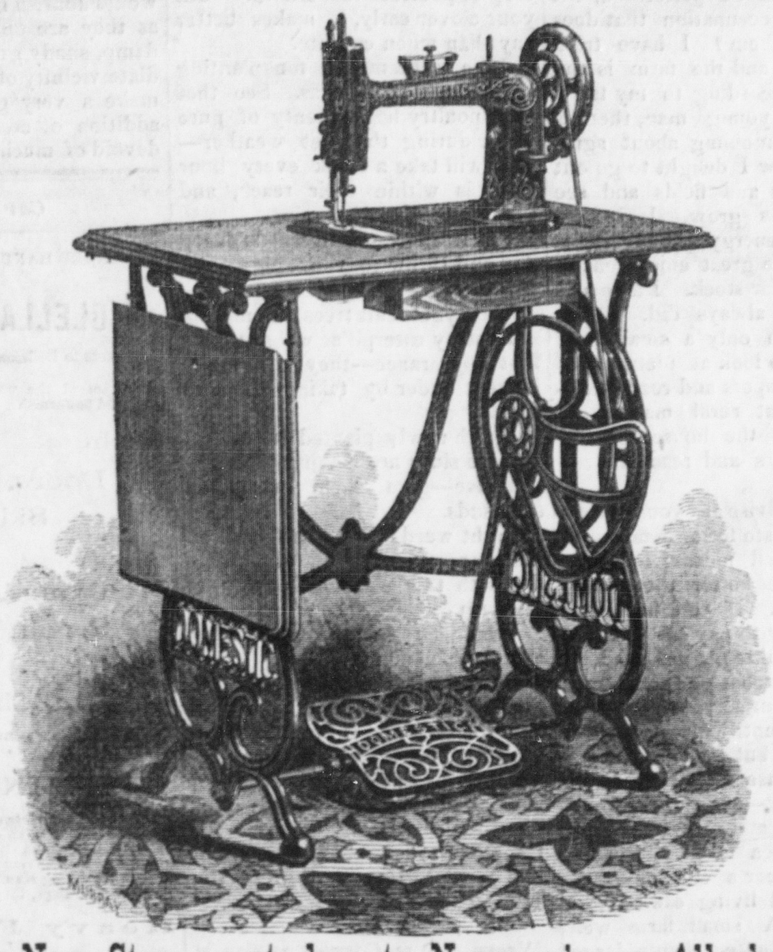

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Agriculture.

Agriculture is one of the oldest as well as one of the most honorable of occupations, and to the young man who contemplates deserting the old homestead, I would say, "Think twice before you do it." Can you not get as good a living, take as much comfort and be as sure of a home on the farm as anywhere else? Can you not make your wife as happy there as in the city, and, if blessed with children, are not the influences on a farm a great deal better than in cities? Besides it is a much healthier place. Fruits can be had fresh from the tree, vegetables also in all their crispness and, as far as I can see, I have yet to discover a place where a man can take more comfort than on a farm, surrounded by the growing crops and animals. It is true there are hard days' work to be performed, but what is the occupation that does not demand them? I have tried various ones, and the farm is the best of all, according to my taste I tell you, young man, there is something ennobling about agriculture. How I delight to go out in my garden and fields and see how the crops grow. It infuses new life and energy into my veins; and it is also a great enjoyment to pet and care for stock. I love agriculture and always did. I can recollect when only a small boy, how I used to look at pictures in agricultural papers and read in the weeklies about rural matters, as well as search the house for old farming papers and read and reread them.

I would advise all young men who have a taste for agriculture to pursue it by all means; for they can enjoy life better there than anywhere else. If you have not enough money to pay for a large farm, be careful to not get too deep in debt. Purchase a small tract and enlarge your acres as your capital increases, until you get a sufficient number; but I would not advise the purchase of a very large farm, anyhow—never over one hundred acres, and fifty would be better. My idea is from twenty to fifty, or if near a city or large village, a good living can be got from less. "A small farm well tilled," is far better than a large one half tilled.

Many young men will not engage in farming for the lack of capital to purchase a large farm, but near a city or village or on the line of a railroad, a first rate living can be got from a very few acres, if rightly cultivated. Then why, for the lack of capital, neglect to go to farming, if you wish to. There are thousands of acres of land which can be had cheap, near villages and on the line of railroads, and any man can, if he chooses, engage in agriculture, and that without going to the far West to do so. It does not make much difference in what State a man lives, after all, if he is only contented. That seems to be the main point, or if the old homestead is at your command take it or even a part of it; if not, then purchase some land where convenient.

There are good farming lands in all of the States and also disadvantages; one place can not have all the good qualities. But we have better markets in the East and, as a general thing, our acres produce as much as at the West, so my idea is, stay and farm where you are. — [Clifton in Rural New Yorker.

Cutting Asparagus.

Many persons ruin their asparagus beds by continuing the cutting too late in the season. The assimilated sap stored in the roots, during the previous season, will throw up a succession of stalks in spring, thereby furnishing a supply of this delicate vegetable for several weeks; but the supply becomes exhausted after a while, and if the cutting is afterward continued, it is at the expense of the vigor, and even of the life of the roots.

Asparagus should not be taken from a bed for a longer time than a month, no matter how vigorous the roots may be, and we have known large plantations to be totally destroyed by continuing the cutting for six to eight weeks. Of course, much depends upon the weather in the spring, for if it is cool and wet the stalks will not grow quite so rapidly, and the cutting may be continued a little longer than during dry, hot weather. But it is safer to stop a little earlies than is necessary, than to continue one day too long.

Asparagus is about as tenacious of life as any wild or cultivated plant we possess, and that it can be destroyed by constant removal of the stalks and leaves, serves as a useful lesson for destroying noxious plants by the same means. The fact is well known that no plant can long resist constant defoliation; not even the Canada thistle; indeed the much-abused Jerusalem artichoke will succumb to this treatment.

After finishing the gathering of asparagus in spring, it is a good plan to sprinkle the bed pretty liberally with salt, which will not only keep down the weeds, but attract moisture from the atmosphere, and act as a fertilizer, increasing the vigor of the plants

Brief Hints.

Get all your harvest tools ready without delay—don't wait till you want to use them.

Run the cultivator through your corn and potatoes once a week—it will pay.

Eternal vigilance* against the bugs is the price to pay for a good crop of potatoes this season. Cut your clover early, it makes better hay than when cut late.

June is the month for planting sugar beets and bagas. See that your poultry have plenty of pure water during this hot weather—they will take a drink every hour if it is within their reach, and thank you in the bargain.

Cut fresh grass and weeds every day and throw to your pigs—unless they are running at pasture.

Trim your fruit trees this month.

Destroy caterpillar webs at their first appearance—they can easily be kept under by taking them in time.

Mulch newly planted trees.

Rose slugs are making their appearance—give them whale oil soap suds.

Fight weeds first, last and all the time—no cessation of hostilities with this sleepless enemy of the farm.

Whole corn is not a good summer feed for poultry.

Don't assist the chick from the shell. The fuss about the nest frets the hen, and if the chick can't free itself, it will not live to maturity. If you will do so, let the egg be cracked gently all around without tearing the inside membrane; if that be perforated, the viscid fluid inside dries, and glues the chick to the shell.

VEGETABLES VS. GOUT.—Speaking at a vegetable banquet at Leeds, in England, the other day, the Rev. C. H. Collins said he was descended from a long line of gouty ancestors. He had been a sufferer from gout, but having, more than ten years ago, become a total abstainer, and having, not long afterward, become a vegetarian, he had gradually driven the gout out, and could give no other reason for it except pure and wholesome living—total abstinence from alcoholic liquors and from flesh meat. The teeth of man showed that he was not a carnivorous, but a frugivorous animal, and the stomach, he contended, also showed that it was intended not to receive flesh, but the fruits of the earth. He would not go back to his former mode of life for anything that could be given to him. Vegetarian diet agreed with the delicate as well as the robust. It was wholesome and enjoyable, and to it he owed a new issue of life.

IS CORN BREAD UNWHOLESOME?—It is the general impression in Italy that bread made from Indian corn is unwholesome, frequently producing sporadic diseases, which often terminate fatally. The facts appear to be well established, and the result to depend upon a condition of moldiness which is very apt to supervene in consequence of the method of preparing the bread in that country. Quite recently some chemists have succeeded in separating from moldy Indian meal an alkaloid substance, which is white, easy alterable, non-crystalline, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, which acts poisonously on man and animals. It is especially noteworthy that the sulphuric acid solution, when oxidizing agents are added, has a blue color, strikingly similar to that of the corresponding reaction of strychnine.

Preaching, in New York at least, must be considered a profitable business. Beecher is paid $20,000. Morgan Dix, Trinity Church, receives $15 000, and one of his assistants gets $8,000. John Hall is paid $10,000 in gold. Ormiston one of the leading preachers in the Dutch Reform Church, has a salary of $7,500. There are a number of clergymen who recieve $5,000. The Manison Square Church called Tucker, of New Hampshire, two years ago, with a salary of $6.000, to be increased as he may build up the church. Swore, of Trinity Chapel, has $10,000, with an assistant at $4,000. Morgan, of St Thomas, is said to have $8,000; Courtenay, his assistant, at $4,000 draws full houses, being young and attractive. Porter, of Grace, has $10,000, and a very handsome rectory. Altogether, even in a worldly point of view, preaching would seem to pay.

Wild Fruits of California.

A correspondent of the California *Horticulturist* enumerates the wild fruits of the State, which appear to be mainly berries and not of the most desirable species:

In Mendocino and Humboldt counties, and still further north in the State, may be found the huckleberry in all the delicious fragrance of the Eastern variety. A high bush, red and black; also low bush, red variety. None, however, have the fragrance of the blue variety. There are other wild berries and fruits in those counties and elsewhere north on our coast, such as thimbleberry, strawberry, blueberry, salal, crab-apple, and what the East has not, the salmonberry. They resemble very much the red rasberry the first year of their growth, but instead of dying down each year as the raspberry, they continue to grow from year to year, until they are about ten feet in hight. The young wood is covered with sharp spines like the blackberry, but after the second or third year sheds them off, and the bark becomes smooth. The fruit is larger and in shape somewhat like the raspberry; color yellow or salmon. It is not likely that they would flourish in dry island valleys, as they are only to be found in damp, shady ground in the immediate vicinity of the ocean. They make a very good dish with the addition of cream and sugar, but devoid of much flavor.

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Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

SHRINER'S

Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO NEED

CHILD DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md

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For Sale at this Office.

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BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
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If you want Show Cards,
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If you want Job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Our New York Letter.

The City's Bad Faith—Tweed as a Martyr—Gov. Robinson's Reception—Tilden and Hendricks at the Manhattan Club—Sports, New and Old—The Thomas Garden Project—The Liszt Organ—An Insane Concert.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Pursuing the subject of the Ring cases, which continue to form, as last week, the most important local object within the range of public vision, I am called upon to report an act of bad faith on the part of the prosecution, which is in every way unfortunate. Tweed's confession was given to the Attorney General months ago under what he claims to have been a positive assurance that he should be called as a witness by the city and then released. But whether this promise was absolute or not, it was certainly an acknowledged stipulation that no use whatever should be made of this confession unless the prisoner was set free. Such an agreement between prosecutor and prisoner has been repeatedly held by the highest courts in the land to be one of the most sacred obligations which can be entered into; but in this case it has in reality been shamefully violated. To be sure, the city's lawyers did not publish the document but they held it in on various pretexts or no pretexts, through weeks and months, until their possession of it enabled them to get a much better settlement out of Sweeny than could have effected without it, meanwhile showing it to everyone implicated by its contents, and drawing from these persons what their defense would be in case the matter should be presented; and now, having got all they want of it, the honorable counsel return the papers to Tweed, with word that on the whole they have decided that it is not of sufficient value to warrant his release.

This bit of sharp practice is so generally condemned that quite a revulsion of feeling in favor of the prisoner is already evident. If they are not careful the authorites will make a martyr of the great criminal—a result which ought to be sedulously avoided, as it would counteract all the good effects of his prosecution.

A newspaper rumor attributes the rejection of Tweed's confession, after so much hesitation, to the fact that it cuts too broad a swath; that its publication would hit a number of active politicians too powerful to be safely injured. For the sake of common decency it is to be hoped that this rumor is false, as it probably is. We are likely to know more about the matter before long, as Tweed's counsel intimates that the confession is to be given to the press.

On Monday last Tammany received Governor Robinson with great eclat, and on Tuesday evening the Manhattan Club entertained this gentleman, together with ex Governors Tilden and Hendricks, at what was the great Democratic affair of the season. "Big bugs" were there as plenty as in locust-haunted Jersey. City, county, state and national officials fairly tumbled over each other in their plentitude, and hob-nobbed with numerous representatives of the local bench, bar, press and counting room. The occasion was ostensibly a complimentary farewell reception to Gov. Hendricks, who was to leave for Europe on the following day; but in reality it was intended to be a political meeting of great significance. Mr. Tilden's speech of that evening has already gone over the country, and has been interpreted to portend all sorts of direful events. One thing is certainly evident, both from this speech and from the similar one with which Mr. Hendricks followed; and that is, that the Democratic candidates of 1876 are not at all disinclined to be the Democratic candidates of 1880.

The brief period of rainy coolness has passed over and a hot sun is warming the torpid swarm of summer sportsmen to the liveliest activity. Horse racing is still in vigorous progress; the yacht fleet cleaned, repainted and furbished up for fresh pleasures and fresh conquests, daily skim the bay; the base-ballists have untied their bats and laid in their summer supply of arnica; and the croquet players, joining in the smile of the clearing heavens, rush eagerly upon the velvet lawn to raise lumps upon their own feet and the heads of their antagonists, in the heat of their noble contest. Unsatisfied, even, with the variety of sports which either by origin or long use may fairly be called American, our pleasure-seekers, animated by the spirit which caused the importation of Polo one or two seasons ago, have this year brought out the English "tennis" and archery. Both these are ostensibly practised by the Ladies' Out-door Club, a fashionable and strictly feminine association which combines minimum of athletic exercise, with a maximum of good eating, handsome dressing and gossip.

The events of the week in this general direction have been the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which was won by the "Rambler" amid the plaudits of a dozen steamer loads of spectators, and the sharp base ball game between the Boston Reds and the Hartfords of Brooklyn in the championship series. The latter club whitewashed the Boston boys very handsomely by a score of 7 to 0.

Of the theatres Daly's and Wallack's are still open but fail to present as strong attractions as Gilmore's Garden or the Aquarium, both of which being airy and adapted to promenade, are well attended to all classes of people. The great void in our amusement world this season is the unwonted silence of our magnificent Thomas Orchestra and the absence of those Central Park garden concerts which in former years have been the redeeming feature of life in the Metropolis during the hot weather. I am most happy to state, however, that this is likely to be the last season that we shall have to endure without Thomas; for the plan to which I have previously referred, for erecting a suitable structure to be the permanent home of this incomparable organization, has progressed so far that the project has become a fixed fact. The subscription books of the company having the work in charge are rapidly filling up at the office of Steinway & Sons, to whose liberality and active interest the success of this noble work will be due in no small measure.

The influence of the Steinway firm, with its wealth, its public spirit and its wide reputation, upon the progress and culture of music in this country will bear a high estimate. They have not only done more for their peculiar art than any other house, but to every deserving enterprise they give such hearty and substantial support as in many cases has assured an otherwise unattainable success. To the absolute superiority of their instruments they have just received the testimony of that queen of pianists, Mme. Essipoff, all of whose New York concerts were given in Steinway Hall, and who used the Steinway pianos at her every performance in America. Her tribute to this superiority is careful and discriminating, but is as hearty as that of Rubinstein and Liszt. Liszt, by the way, ought by this time to have a profound respect for the musical mechanics of America. Some time ago he chanced to see in the warerooms of the Hanover (Germany) agent for the Mason & Hamlin Orgia Company a cabinet organ which so far passed anything he had ever seen that he immediately gave orders through his agent for a similar instrument, to be built in a particular manner which he described. The unsolicited order from the acknowledged king of the musical world was naturally felt to be something of an honor, when other makers would have given their ears for the privilege of presenting him with one of their instruments. Great pains and care were therefore taken with the Liszt organ, which turned out to be, by the acknowledgment of the maker, the finest they had ever produced, and which was elicited from the *maestro* a letter of wondering admiration. The improvements made during their study upon this instrument prove so unexpectedly great that they are to be permanently introduced into their manufacture, and the Liszt organ will hereafter occupy a regular place in their catalogue.

Apropos of music, we have had one entertainment this week under novel circumstances. This was a concert given by Gilmore's band and others, at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, on the occasion of Gov. Robinson's visit to that institution. The performance was entirely for the amusement of the unfortunate inmates, who seemed to enjoy it as fully as though their heads had been more nearly "level." RADIX.

The Business Revival.

The New York *Public* thinks it is about time to have an end of the notion that there is no improvement in business. Checks and bills which pass through the clearing houses, it says, are the result of business actually done, and record its magnitude as they pass. In New York this year the exchanges show an increase of 12.4 per cent., and in Boston 5.2 per cent., while the average of eleven cities show a gain of 9.2 per cent. Every city except Philadelphia (where the Centennial caused especial activity last year) record actual payments made which exceed those of the same week in 1876. Yet the decline in prices would cause a decline of about seven per cent. in transactions if only the same quantities of goods had been transferred. New York, as the clearing house of the continent, reflects not only the improvement there and at other cities in the leading branches of trade and industry, but the revival of activity in finance, and of confidence among capitalists, which promises larger production and commerce hereafter. The month of April was one of marked revival in business. The transactions reported were not only larger than those of April, 1876, by nearly 13 per cent., a very handsome gain, but even exceeded those of January, usually the month of larger transactions than any other in the year. For April, New York shows a gain of 19.9 per cent., and Boston 7.2 per cent., while thirteen cities show an average gain of 12 8 per cent.—*Clinton Republican.*

Three young ladies by the name of Welsh, whose ages range from sixteen to nineteen, have purchased a piece of land eight miles west of Dallas, Texas, and intend cultivating it themselves. Not a man, old or young, good or bad looking, is permitted to come on their premises.

Medical.

VEGETINE.
IS MY FAMILY
MEDICINE;
I WISH NO OTHER.

PROVIDENCE, April 7, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—DEAR SIR: When I was about 8 years of age a humor broke out upon me, which my mother tried to cure by giving me herb teas and all other such remedies as she knew of, but it continued to grow worse, until finally she consulted a physician, and he said I had the Salt Rheum, and doctored me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cured as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician, who said I had the scrofulous humor and if I would allow him to doctor me he would cure me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores and succeeded in effecting an external cure, but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as cancerous humor upon my lungs, throat and head. I suffered the most terrible pain, and there seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die, when my attention was called, while reading a newspaper, to a Vegetine testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 364 Athens street, South Boston, and I, formerly residing in South Boston and being personally acquainted with her and knowing her former feeble health, I concluded I would try the Vegetine. After I had taken a few bottles it seemed to force the sores out of my system. I had running sores in my ears which for a time were very painful, but I continued to take the Vegetine until I had taken about 25 bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores to heal. I commenced taking the Vegetine in 1874, and continued its constant use for six months. At the present time my health is better than it ever has been since I was a child. The Vegetine is what helped me, and I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a sufferer for over 30 years, and until I used the Vegetine I found no remedy; now I use it as my family medicine, and wish no other.

MRS. B. C. COOPER.
No. 1 Joy Street Providence, R. I.

VEGETINE.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are scrofula and all eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Spinal Complaints, and all inflammatory symptoms; Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, dropsy the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood, Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, Inability to Sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them except Vegetine. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what Vegetine does, and does it so quickly, and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

BEST REMEDY in the LAND

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1876.

MR. H. R STEVENS:

DEAR SIR—I desire to state to you that I was afflicted with a breaking out of blotches and pimples on my face and neck for several years. I have tried many remedies, but none cured the humor on my face and neck. After using two or three bottles of your Vegetine the humor was entirely cured. I do certainly believe it is the best medicine for all impurities of the blood that there is in the land, and would highly recommend it to the afflicted public. Truly yours,
P. PERRINE, Architect.

Mr. Perrine is a well known architect and builder at Little Falls, N. Y., having lived there and in the vicinity for the last 33 years.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass
23-1m
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Oswego Starch.

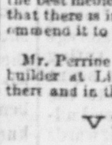
KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch
Is the most delicious of all preparations for
PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

TUSCARORA SEMINARY
For Young Ladies,



A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept 5th, 1877. Send for circular to C. F. KOLBE, A. M., Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22-3m

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 16 tf

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
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POWDER POWDER
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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of old Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5-34-tf

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
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We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.
9-4-tf

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &C.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c
6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.
☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.
v5-n16-1y

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES
v5-12-1

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Michael Burger,
In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,
19 tf General Superintendent.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandell & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 2m

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's
STAR
PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instrument, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, T. B. MCMURTRIE
C. P. BOWLBY, EDWARD PLUNTS,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,
AGENT,
8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES
ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.
Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

ASK YOUR TINNER,
Or Hardware dealer for the
New Standard Enameled
PRESERVING KETTLE,
Made only by the Standard Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Every Kettle made of cast iron, warranted and guaranteed not to contain any lead, arsenic or any other poisonous matter whatever. 20 4t

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address, "SPECIAL AGENCY," 13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,* etc. 8 50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall, Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Notice to Delinquents.

Our collector, Mr. Philip Teats, is out on a collecting tour, and will importune the people of Bellefonte and vicinity and the Bald Eagle Valley for money. We want all in this section who owe us to be ready with the scrip. We have eight hundred dollars due us for subscription in the Bellefonte post-office and carrier's list alone, and we give notice that some of this money must find its way into our possession. We can not afford to carry so much on our books in one place, and, what is more, we won't.

——Great reduction of prices on summer clothing at Newman's.

——Judging from present indications Bellefonte will be a nice, quiet place for invalids to spend the Fourth.

——The "Hot Spur," a harmless cap pistol for boys, at Deschner's gun shop, price five cents.

——The Sunday-school convention for the Altoona district met at Altoona last week Tuesday.

——Israel Test, of Clearfield, addressed a temperance meeting at Potters Hall, Philipsburg, Friday evening.

——The *Journal* says that the Murphies are now victorious in the town of Philipsburg, there being less drunkenness there than ever before.

——Last Sunday we could distinctly hear the preacher at the A. M. E. church delivering his discourse to his people as we sat on the porch of our residence on Linn street, fully half a mile away.

——The editor of the *Watchman* howls for an undertaker. What's the matter now, old man? Did that last lie stick? But don't squirm yet. The lie that laid out the western editor was several years getting into fighting trim.

——The citizens of Lemont and vicinity propose holding a celebration and grand ball on the Fourth. There will be plenty of music and an abundance to eat, and all necessary preparations have been made to make the occasion a pleasent one.

——A promenader on Linn street asked his girl if she would not like an ice cream. She replied: "If it's a good, square, confectioner's cream, I'm there; but if it is any of your strawberry festival slush, you can just count me out. That's just the kind of a hairpin I am!"

——Lemont will have a grand ball on the Fourth. Bellefonte will probably have a number of them—given mostly by the patriotic urchin as he strikes a bee line for home with nose splashed all over his face, thumb knocked off, and looking as though he had been having a terrific tussle with a powder mill.

——Col. Samuel A. Black, formerly superintendent of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad. Several of the old employes under Mr. Black while superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, have accepted positions under him.

——The Tyrone *Herald* says: "It is said of Judge Orvis, additional law Judge of the 25th district, that he is endowed with a most wonderful memory, which enables him to review all the testimony in a case, even to names and dates, without taking any notes or a memoranda whatever of the evidence elicited. Such a gift is as rare as it is valuable to the fortunate possessor.

——Some of our exchanges are wrestling with the old, old problem that has puzzled the heads of the steady-minded and virtuous for ages. They ask, "How is it that there is a class of young and old men in almost every village in the country who toil not, neither do they saw wood, and yet drink more beer and wear better clothes than those who work six days in the week?"

——Linn street is called the most aristocratic part of this city. It has good pavements, shady trees, which afford on moon-light nights dark recesses convenient for lovers out on a promenade. It begins in Armor's corn-field and terminates at the creek. Although inhabited by some of the best people of the town, it is infested every evening by a promiscuous crowd of non-residents who perch upon the steps, loiter under the trees and wandering down the pike, roost on the fences or sit on the ground at the "lover's retreat." From Linn street to the limekiln of Shortlidge & Co. scenes and sounds not suited to the ear or eye of modesty or decency are of nightly occurrence. The occasional visitor will be amused by such conversations as "Charlie, if I do, will you love me?" "Molly, I swear it," he responds, in a passionate murmur, and then there will be a sound as of a clam falling into the mud and all is still. This is all we have to say upon the subject at present, but there is an evil growing up here that should be checked in a measure at least, if possible.

——The Centennial Temperance Club held their election of officers last Monday evening. Winfield S. Wagner was elected President; Robert J. Doak, Vice-President; R. A. Laird, Treasurer; W. D. Bailey, Secretary; John J. Irwin, Master of Ceremonies; Henry Montgomery, Door-keeper; Jack L. Spangler, Dr. Hibler and John W. Moore were elected Trustees. These officers were elected for the ensuing six months—their term of office terminating the 1st of January, 1878. We think the club has been particularly fortunate in the selection of officers, as a better selection could not have been made. They are first-class men for the several positions they are elected to fill, from the President to the lowest officer. With so good a board of officers the prosperity which this organization has attained in the last six months should be maintained.

——Says the Johnstown *Tribune*: "At the car wheel foundry of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Altoona, large quantities of worn-out steel rails are used in the manufacture of chilled car wheels. The rails are sheared into convenient lengths, and are charged into the melting cupolas with pig iron, in a percentage proportioned to the varying qualities of the pig. Irons heretofore worthless for car wheels, owing to their non-chilling properties, are thus rendered valuable for the purpose, and more uniform results are obtained than from pig iron alone. The time is approaching when worn-out steel rails, but recently considered almost valueless, will be put into other useful shapes to greater advantage than are the worn-out rails which now seem to be practically worthless, owing to the impurities which they contain as compared with the rails made of Bessemer steel."

Large Yield of Cold Blast Charcoal Pig Iron.—Messrs. Valentines & Co., at their furnace in this place, week before last, produced, with cold blast, seventy-eight tons of metal. The furnace is the ordinary charcoal furnace, thirty-two feet in height and eight feet in the bosh. The ore used was fine brown hematite, of which it required two tons five cwt. per ton of metal. Of charcoal the consumption was only one hundred and twenty-one bushels (of 2,150 inches) per ton of metal. We doubt if this yield has been exceeded, if equalled, in our country or elsewhere. The weekly yield of the furnace, for several weeks past, has averaged but little below this.

—— We understand that the Washington Literary Society, of the State College, have been refused the usual accommodations for their annual entertainment at the College, and have therefore concluded to hold it this year in this town. We would suggest to them if they have not already engaged a hall that Humes' Hall is the easiest of access, the cleanest and most convenient, and a much more suitable place for ladies to go than any other hall in town. There is no doubt but that they would obtain the most respectable audience there. It is the only hall in town that is offered for rent that is not dirty as a pig pen.

——We desire to call the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of Bunnell and Aikens, which appears in another column. These gentlemen are from Lewistown, where they have a large sewing machine store. They propose to open the same kind of an establishment here, where sewing machines of any or all manufacture can be bought, or any of the fixings which belong to a machine. They will also sell pianos and organs. Give them a call about the second week in July.

——The prospectus of the *Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun*, the leading American sporting paper, will be found in another column. It is a large twenty-four page sheet, has an able and experienced staff of writers, and enjoys a wide circulation. All who wish to be thoroughly booked upon all matters pertaining to out-door recreation, should subscribe for this admirably conducted journal.

——Brackets. Solid walnut carved brackets at Welch's. Very cheap.

——Fresh roasted peanuts 5 cents a quart or $1.60 per bushel at Welch's.

——Five cents will buy a box of button-hole lined paper collars at Welch's.

——Bush, Yocum & Hastings have renovated their law office and re-papered the wall, etc., giving it quite a new appearance. The lawyers in town have got the fixing-up fever bad.

——The Baptist society of this place contemplate holding a pic-nic on the Fourth of July at Eagleville, if the weather is favorable, and if not the next day will be taken. Children's fare will be twenty-five cents for the round trip.

——Panic stricken people must take courage. Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, are selling everything good to eat at remarkably low prices. It is surprising how cheap you can buy at Sechler's for cash.

——In view of the approaching festivities we would state that calf's meat is a grand good thing for a powder burn. First, catch your calf, which can be done by stepping into the "Watchman" office and lassooing the editor.

——The goods stolen from the saloon of H. C. Yeager, on Bishop street, last week, have all been found and returned; but as yet no clue has been found, nor well founded suspicions placed upon any one, as the perpetrator of the crime.

——W. C. Lingle, a former resident of Bellefonte, who now resides at Osceola, was absent Sunday week on a visit to his friends in Philipsburg, when, during the evening, the torch was applied to his house, his neighbors being able to save a portion of the furniture only.

——Last Wednesday John J. Bishop, of Philipsburg, put some shavings into his stove for the purpose of starting a fire. Upon lighting them sparks were distributed over the roof, setting it on fire in several places. It was discovered, however, before much damage was done and extinguished.

——Among the distinguished visitors now sojourning at the Snow Shoe House are R. H. Downing and Geo. W. Helm, of Philadelphia, and Wm. E. Woodyearer and brother of Baltimore. Under the management of Mr. Nolan the Snow Shoe House is second to no other summer resort in the State.

——A cow belonging to Mrs. Thomas died last week from the effects produced by a carpet tack that was found lodged in her throat. It seems that a carpet had been shaken in the pasture where the cow grazed, and she had taken it into her mouth with the grass and swallowed it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Swallowed what—the tack or the carpet? Please be a little more explicit, Joe, in order that your readers can comprehend your meaning.—*Clinton Republican.*

This was one of our locals which the *Watchman* scribes rehashed without credit.

——The Renovo *Record* says: "Last Saturday, while George L. Potter, an employe in the P. & E. R. R. Co's. machine shop, of this place, was sharpening a lathe tool, it slipped off the grindstone inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound on his left hand. Mr. Potter had his wound properly dressed and has again resumed work." Mr. Potter is a son of Dr. Potter of this place and a worthy young man, whose old friends and associates will regret to hear of his temporary misfortune.

——The following is from the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, the editor of which we trust is a follower of Murphy:

Here and there the rum fiend is making inroads on the Murphy columns in this community, and occasionally one hears the sad intelligences that one of the recruits has forgotten the pledge and gone back to the evil ways from which he had been rescued. When a man is once set upon his feet, after having measured the depths of agony and degradation which lurk in the intoxicating cup, it seems as though he ought to have moral courage enough to withstand the tempter. And yet it is questionable whether the men of influence and means in this community who have stood by with folded hands and silent lips are absolved from responsibility for their brethren. It is not enough to set a good example.

——The editor of the Selinsgrove *Times* threatens to strike off his list all exchanges which do not give him proper credit. Tut, man, it only shows how remarkably similar editors think and write! For instance, look at the last *Tribune* and see how closely Lumbard and ourself think and write on the "Fish Plague." In fact, pick up papers here and elsewhere around us, and we find every week that in sentiment and language we feel alike, think alike, and write alike, often even describing editorily or locally events that take place in the same words.—[Lewistown Gazette.

——The railroad has entered Penns valley and new towns will spring up along the line, and as there is no connection with Bellefonte a new market for grain, &c., will be established either at Spring Mills or further down. Enterprising business men are looking in that direction. We shall not be surprised to soon hear talk of making a new county "over there." In speaking of one of these prospective towns, the Centre Hall *Reporter* says: "The Forks is looking up, and our friend, Ben Kerstetter, will soon see a new town spring up around him. George W. Stover's new hotel is nearly up, and Messrs. Young, Wilson & Co., of Union county, intend to erect a grain warehouse in time for the moving of this year's crops. The Forks, or Coburn, will be the best point along the railroad; it drains Brush valley, part of Sugar valley, and Haines and Penn townships."

——The Hollidaysburg *Standard* tells the following story of a young couple who migrated from Bedford county into that bailiwick for hymenial ceremonies:

"In one of the boroughs of this county, on Thursday last, a young gentleman appeared before the justice of the peace. He was accompanied by a handsome young lady whom he desired to make his wife. As the lady, like Barkis, was 'willin,' and there seemed to be no impediments, legal or otherwise, in the way, the ceremony was quickly performed in presence of the high sheriff of the county and other prominent citizens. After the young man had his wife it was soon demonstrated that he didn't care about paying any more than he could help for her. It was suggested by one of the witnesses that five dollars would be the proper figure, but the happy bridegroom, although his pocket-book seemed fat enough, thought the figure a little high. The justice was about to compromise on three dollars when one of the witnesses offered to pay the five dollars and take the bride. This proposition took the dickering bridegroom all aback, and seemed to awaken in his breast some glimmering idea of his littleness, for he forked over the "V" and departed, taking his happy bride with him. Economy, however, is not to be despised, and that young man will probably amass a fortune."

News Agents.—Frank Thompson, Esq., General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has issued the following regulations in regard to the duty of news agents. The rules went into operation on the first inst., and will be heartily approved by the traveling public:

1. News Agents must be neat and clean in their personal attire, polite to passengers and others with whom they may come in contact, and in all manner of deportment while on duty on the train they will be subject to the discipline of the conductor thereof. Only one News Agent will be allowed on each train.
2. While soliciting sales they shall not be permitted to individually importune or annoy passengers, but may announce in a low tone of voice, at intervals not exceeding four times in each car the article offered for sale.
3. They shall not be permitted to deposit their papers, books, etc., on the seat or in the laps of passengers.
4. They shall not carry more than one trunk, which must be placed on the train in the baggage car, or such other location designated by the conductor, nor less than ten minutes before the departure of the train, and must not be removed from its assigned position on the train at the end of its run until after all passengers have alighted from the car and passed off the platform.
5. Conductors of through trains will not permit agents to pass through or work the train more than four times while passing over each division. On mail or accommodation trains they may be allowed to work the train three times during each forty miles run.
6. News Agents must be clothed in uniform apparel, and conductors will not permit any News Agent to ride on their trains or solicit business unless wearing the full uniform adopted by the Union News Company for their News Agents.

——Every few weeks seems to bring a new swindle, and the Clinton *Republican* exposes the following spring bed swindle:

The latest fraud on the farming community is the spring bed swindle, the modus operandi of which is as follows: The first of the gang engages storage room in the farmer's barn for spring beds, representing himself as an agent for the manufacturers. He gets the victim to write down his name and address and departs. Shortly afterwards another stranger informs the farmer that the spring beds he ordered are at the depot, and presents his bill for a large invoice. The farmer disclaims the transaction, upon which the collector shows him his signature to a large order for beds. If he still refuses to settle two more strangers visit him, representing themselves to be the lawyers of the company. They threaten legal proceedings, but are willing to compromise for a portion of the claim.

Of course farmers and others who read the newspapers seldom, if ever, get caught by these sharpers, which is a good reason why no household should be without a paper.

Centre County Normal Institute.—The annual session of this institution will open July 24, 1877, at Milesburg, and continue nine weeks. The object of the school will be the preparation of the teachers for the arduous duties of the school-room. Special attention will be given to the school management and to the classification of schools on the basis of the course of study adopted last year for Centre county. Students are expected to be present at the opening of school. None will be admitted for a shorter time than half the term. The books will be the same as those used heretofore, and can be procured at Milesburg. Tuition from $5 to $8; five dollars in advance and remainder during term. Boarding at reasonable rates. For further information address H. Meyer or C. L. Gramley, Robersburg, Penn'a.

——We have so often exposed swindlers, of all descriptions, in the Republican that our readers ought to be well fortified against their tricks, but the following, from the Osceola *Revielle*, is a new device:

Swindlers have been extensively operating in Western Pennsylvania on the strength of the Murphy movement. They go to a well-to-do countryman, represent that Francis Murphy is at the head of a secret political temperance movement, swear in his victim as agent for his district, tell him that $2,000 will be furnished him to prosecute the work, together with a book of instructions from headquarters, at Philadelphia, collect an initiation fee of $50, and leave the victim to discover the swindle by the lapse of time. This trick has been successfully played on quite a number of country persons—who don't read the papers.

——Fireworks. A large supply for sale by James Welch at greatly reduced prices.

——Fire works at Deschner's gun store.

——The Hessian fly is damaging the wheat about Lewistown.

——They are trying to get up a railroad pic nic over in Pennsvalley for the 4th of July.

——In the observance of a time-honored custom, and to allow the printers a short respite from their usually arduous labors, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

——The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club will hold a basket pic-nic in Miles' Grove, on the 4th of July. The Bellefonte Club is invited, also all others who would like to take a day's enjoyment in the woods. There will be temperance speeches, singing, &c. It is hoped there will be a big turn out.

For Your Diary.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 92 6 1y eow

——The Centre Hall "Reporter" hopes that the Gaston gold mines, in North Carolina, lately purchased by a company which has elected ex-Gov. Curtin president, will make everybody in Centre county rich. The gold bearing earth from that quarter has been assayed by a gentleman of our acquaintance who says that all the wealth that will ever be realized from those mines will have to come from careful, skillful manipulation of the stock, and not from the gathering of the yellow dross.

——There was a wedding at the A. M. E. church last Thursday evening, at which Mr. Jefferson Hagens and Miss Martha Johnson officiated as bride and groom respectively. There were two groomsmen and two bridesmaids—Mr. Abraham Jackson, Mr. Levi Pennington, Miss Cal Johnson and Miss Tam Williams performed this important office. The colored clergyman of the church performed the ceremony. "Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again, and all went merry as a marriage bell."

Railroad Accident.—Last evening, while the freight train which runs between this place and Lock Haven was switching cars to the side tract below the mill, Mr. William Rhoads, formerly baggage master on the mail train recently taken off the Bald Eagle road, but now a brakeman on the freight, met with a serious accident. He was on the car which had been switched off, but owing to a defective break could not stop the car as soon as he should have done and it collided with the train, upsetting and demolishing the car, Mr. Rhoads, unfortunately, falling beneath it. His left leg, below the knee, was badly broken and bruised. He was taken to the Bush House, and attended by Drs. Harris and Hibler, and after being properly prepared for the journey was taken to his home in Lock Haven.

——This is the way Fred Kurtz, of the Centre Hall "Reporter," talks about one of the most enterprising merchants in Centre county. Well, Fred, we can vouch for every word of that being true: "Sechler & Co. keep the largest stock of groceries of any firm in Centre county. Best assortment, finest goods, lowest prices. The richest cheese ever offered in this market. The best roasted coffee and finest flavor of all. New Orleans molasses, genuine new crop. The finest dollar teas in the State—green, black and Japan. The best brands of canned fruits in the market. Sugars, syrups, rice, hominy, dried and foreign fruits at lowest prices. The finest sugar-cured hams, dried beef and breakfast bacon. Every piece guaranteed. Their motto is 'best and cheapest.' Sechler & Co., grocers, Bush House block, Bellefonte."

Without a Newspaper.—An exchange thus strikes the centre of a question which should receive attention: Nothing presents a sadder commentary upon the present condition of society than the large number of families, both in town and country, but more especially the latter, that subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds and thousands of families are thus growing up utterly ignorant of what is transpiring in the world around them—ignorant of the mighty events of the day. But who can tell the vast amount of injury that is being inflicted on the rising generation—those who are to take our place in the busy world at no distant day—growing up without any knowledge of present, or any study of the past, this ignorance, too, being imbued into them by the sanction of those who should and doubtless do know better, did they only think of the injurious effect of their insane course. Let the head of every family think of this, and place in the hands of those for whom he is responsible the means of acquiring some knowledge of the moving panorama in which we act our different parts.

——For groceries of all kinds go to Sechler's.

Murder will Out.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, or J. Zellers & Son, and get a bottle for 75 cents. Sample bottles 10 cents.

21-eowtf

——Hats, shirts, ties, etc., etc., lower than the lowest at Newman's.

A Card to Builders.

Having learned that interested parties are circulating reports that the prices charged for stock and work furnished by our establishment are higher than at other planing mills in the county, we desire to correct the statement and assure the public that we are doing and will continue to do all kinds of work in our line fully as cheap as any other planing mill in this section of the state. In addition to furnishing material fully as low as others, we do what many others cannot, manufacture our work from the very best kiln dried lumber. Examine our work, ask our prices before giving orders. McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.

April 12, 1877. 16-6m

MARRIED.

IRVIN—THOMAS.—At his residence in Milesburg, by Rev. W. A. Biggart, on the 14th instant, Mr. W. I. Irvin and Miss Susan F. Thomas, both of Bellefonte, Pa.

ZIMMERMAN—SOLT.—On Wednesday evening, June 20, at bride's home, by Rev. Miller, Mr. J. G. Zimmerman and Miss Sadie E. Solt, both of Zion, Centre county.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—Near Port Matilda, on the 16th day of June, 1877, Mrs. Susanna J. Williams, wife of Philip Williams, aged 64 years, 1 month and 18 days.

LONGWELL—At her home in Bellefonte, on Friday evening, June 22, 1877, Miss Maria Longwell, aged — years.

Miss Longwell was a printer by trade, and a very estimable young lady in every respect. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church of this place, a consistent Christian, and commanded the esteem and good will of all who knew her. The remains were followed to the cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, by a large concourse of relatives and sympathising friends.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending June 19, 1877, and each dated July 3, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

J Adair, Fire place, Aleppo Township
J Atkinson, Adjustable Clamp, Pittsburgh
J Avery, Chain Pump Bucket, Tunkhannock
J Cain, Rolls for Manufacture of Sucker Rod Joints, Sandy Lake
E McComas, Curtain Fixtures, Erie
W Blizzard, & E Mather, Paper Pulp Screen, Harrisburg
J Coates, Hydraulic Engine, Erie
W Kindermann, Post Driver, Troutville
L Shook, Precipitators for Steam Boilers, Pittsburgh
L Becker, Feed Cutter, York
J Du Bois, Cutter Head, Williamsport
H Frieman, Pump Rod Adjuster, Parker's Landing
J Henrickson, Grain Separator, Bridgeport
H & E Kurtz, Thrashing Machine, Richmond
R Tippett, & D James, Metal Tank, Harrisburg
G Truxell, Treadle, Greensburg

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, June 27, 1877.

The movements in the mercantile trade have been very light during the last fortnight, and all our merchants are doing their best to enjoy the summer solstice.

Grain—The movements of wheat are so light in this market that we have no sales to note. At least two farmers have allowed the golden opportunity to pass; one having four hundred and the other six hundred bushels on hand, for which they had been offered the highest prices. We have a report from Philadelphia that the market is steady, with fine prospects of a good crop and a *considerable* decline when new begins to come.

Corn—No change in price, but same demand.

Oats—Oats are still in limited supply.

Rye—None offering.

Hay—New clover is coming in, but no prices have been made public.

Potatoes—Some new are being offered, valued at 75 cents per peck.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 70
Red wheat	1 70
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10 00
Flour, wholesale	9 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	4
Apples, per bush	50
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Minnesota Early Rose potatoes, peed	1 60
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25a60
Lemons, per doz	60

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1877.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 1881, c	114¾	115
" " " '65, J. and J	109⅝	109¾
" " " '67, " "	112⅜	112⅝
" " " '68, " "	115	115¼
" 10-40 coupon	112¾	113
" Pacific 6's, cy	122¾	123
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	111	111¾
" " c, 1881	111	111¾
Gold	105⅝	105⅞
Pennsylvania	29½	29¾
Reading	11¾	12
Philadelphia and Erie	7⅞	8
Lehigh Navigation	18¾	18½
" Valley	31¾	31⅞
United R. R. of J	126	126½
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	6	6¼
Northern Central	14	14½
Central Transportation	31½	32
Nesquehoning A	43½	44
North Pennsylvania	40	40¼
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '82	107¾	108